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THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks. Places of interest Inland and along the Coast. Postal and Telegraphic information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 51,206—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—MONDAY, JANUARY 17, 1898.

ESTABLISHED 1818.
PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.
Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains. SATURDAY, 2 P.M.	1898.
R.M. EGYPT	8000	R. F. Briscoe	22nd Jan.
† SHANNON	4189	F. Cole	29th "
R.M. CALEDONIA	7538	W. B. Andrews	5th Feb.
† BALLARAT	4890	W. J. Nantes	12th "
* CARTHAGE	5287	J. R. Lendon	19th "
R.M. PENINSULAR	5287	W. A. Wheler	26th "
† SHANNON	4189	F. Cole	5th Mar.
R.M. EGYPT	8000	R. F Briscoe	12th "
* CARTHAGE	5287	J. R. Lendon	19th "
R.M. CALEDONIA	7538	W. B. Andrews	26th "
† SHANNON	4189	F. Cole	2nd April.
R.M.L. ORIENTAL	5284	W. H. Moule	9th "
* CARTHAGE	5287	J. R. Lendon	16th "
R.M.L. PENINSULAR	5287	W. A. Wheler	23rd "
† SHANNON	4189	F. Cole	30th "
R.M.L. EGYPT	8000	R. F. Briscoe	7th May.
* CARTHAGE	5287	J. R. Lendon	14th "
R.M.L. CALEDONIA	7538	W. B. Andrews.	21st "
† SHANNON	4189	F. Cole	28th "

The Steamers marked B. L. proceed to BRINDISI, PLYMOUTH and LONDON direct.

The Steamers marked B. M. proceed to BRINDISI and MARSEILLES only, Passengers for London proceeding on by rail.

The Steamers marked B. M. L. proceed to BRINDISI, MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON direct. The Steamers marked † proceed to Aden only and Passengers tranship there to a Steamer for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Steamers marked * proceed to ADEN only and cannot take Passengers for Europe.

Heavy baggage must be sent to the Ballard Pier before 9 A.M. on the day of sailing.

A Steam Tender leaves the Ballard Pier at NOON on the day of sailing, to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

TO STRAITS, CHINA AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY PORT NIGHTLY, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports en route.

For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 11t December, 1897.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N.Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
IMPERATRIX	T. Rassevich	4,213	1st Feb., 1898.
IMPERATOR	J. Nicolich	4,140	1st March 1898.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE, or VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI, on the 4th of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on or about
POSEIDON	R. Mayer	3,878	12th Feb., '98.
AMPHITRITE	G. Costanzo	3,920	12th Mar. 1898

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE or VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 140

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 20th of each month.

RETURN TICKETS

By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 960	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1060	Rs. 625

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothard's, and other Routes.

In connection with the Steamers' Tickets the Company issue now Railway Tickets to the Principal Towns of Austria and Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Nord-deutscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North and South America, Australia, &c. called at by their vessels

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE "MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO."

THE Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced fares. This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on 3 months privilege leave.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, KOBE.

Steamer	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on or about
MARIA VALERIE	R. Miris.	4,235	21st Jan., 1898.

Connecting at COLOMBO with the S.S. AGLAIA to MADRAS and CALCUTTA on the Outward and Homeward voyage.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage &c., apply to

E. SCARPA,
Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Jan., 1897.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.
FOUR WEEKLY DEPARTURE.

TO MARSEILLES DIRECT *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on Friday.
SALAZIE	4,255	Paul	21st Jan., 1898.
LAOS	6,090	Flandin	18th Feb., 1898. Tuesday.
SYDNEY	4,232	Aubert	15th March 1898

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on or about the
MELBOURNE	4,080	Duodateau	10th Feb. 1898.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

For further Particulars apply to

C. RUINAT, Agent.
Old Oriental Bank Buildings 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. MAIL, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.

SPECIAL ATTENTION given to the selection of berths and Social Grouping of Passengers.

THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.

CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.

PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

REDUCED RATES to Railway employes, Family Parties and Missionaries.

OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the world to India.

HOTEL COUPONS available at over 2,000 Hotels.

REDUCED FARES for Military Officers, Government Officials, and Missionaries to Europe via China and America.

HEAVY BAGGAGE received, forwarded and insured.

LIFE and ACCIDENT INSURANCE policies issued.

CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS of CREDIT issued for the use of Travellers in all parts of the World.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day.

SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, and Foreign money bought and supplied. CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000

DEPOSITS received. Rate of interest on application.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Money Agency transacted.

Handbook of Information free on application.

BOMBAY : 13, Esplanade Road.
LOUTTA, Old Court House Street.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, (LIMITED).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 21st Jan., 1898, at 2 p.m., or on arrival of English mail, if later arriving.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on the 18th Jan., 1898, at 10 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie and Kurrachee in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KILWA" 1,552 tons, on the 26th Jan., 1898 at 10 a.m., calling at Kurrachee, Jask, Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, Bussrah in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR ADEN, LAMOO, MOMBASSA, AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "CANARA," 1,903 tons, on or about 29th Jan., 1898.

FOR COAST AND BURMAH.

S. S. "CHUPRA" 1,977 tons, on or about 26th Jan., 1898.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "HENZADA," 2,078 tons, on or about 18th Jan., 1898.

FOR SEYCHELLES, MOMBASSA, & ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "BOOLDANA," 2,823 tons, on or about 21st Jan., 1898, calling at Seychelles, Mombassa, and Zanzibar.

WESTERN AUSTRALIAN GOLD FIELDS.

PASSENGERS and Cargo booked through from Calcutta, Madras, Colombo, Bombay, or Rangoon via Singapore for all adjacent ports to the various Gold Fields. Fortnightly departures from Singapore.

For further particulars apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 13th January, 1898.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London ; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA

SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA, Calling at ALEXANDRIA for BRINDISI and VENICE.

Vessels.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
S.S. R. RUBATTINO	M. Saporiti	4,680	3rd Feb., 1898.

Rates to Naples, Genoa, Brindisi, or Venice :—

1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Rs. 550	Rs. 325.	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO THE ABOVE PORTS :—

1st class, Strictly within three Months, Rs. 750 ; six Months Rs. 900 ; nine Months, Rs. 925 ; and twelve Months, Rs. 950.

Passengers have the option of going via Venice and Returning via Genoa or vice versa, and can Break their Journey at any Port, resuming it by subsequent Steamers of Bombay or other Weekly and Daily Local Lines.

Through and Return Tickets to London on Application.

BOMBAY to HONGKONG, calling at Singapore, on the 30th January 1898.

For Freights and Passage, &c., apply to

F. BALDOVINO,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Jan. 11, 1898.

INDIGESTION

the FORERUNNER of so MANY DISEASES can be EFFECTUALLY ERADICATED by THE USE of

KEMP'S PAPARIDINE,

An unfailing Remedy for

DYSPEPSIA, LIVER & KINDRED COMPLAINTS.

PROMPT AND THOROUGH IN ACTION.
PERFECTLY SAFE TO TAKE
INVOLVING NO CHANGE IN DIET,
ENDORSED by innumerable Testimonials from Sufferers.
Rs. 2 per Bottle.

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

TO CLEAR STOCK.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO SECURE A CHEAP RELIABLE SECRET CAMERA.

Opera Glass Camera complete with 3 double backs. List price Rs. 173-4	Price Rs. 140
Fallowfield's "Facile" Hand Camera, complete, with R. R. Lens and Stops. List price Rs. 130	Price Rs. 100
Fallowfield's "Facile" Hand Camera, complete with View Lens. List price Rs. 100.	Price Rs. 80
Fallowfield's "Focussing" Hand Camera, complete. List price Rs. 190	Price Rs. 150
French Detective Camera with 3 double backs in Canvas case. List price Rs. 70.	Price Rs. 55
Folding Secret Camera with 6 double backs and Finder, Shew's Pattern. List price Rs. 80.	Price Rs. 65
"ALERT" Camera, complete. List price Rs. 75.	Price Rs. 45
No. 3 Regular Kodak, complete. List price Rs. 190.	Price Rs. 115
One-half plate Wide Angle Lens. By Ross. List Price Rs. 90.	Price Rs. 60

All above Cameras for ½ plate Pictures.

Any information or description given.

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

WHISKIES.

REDUCED PRICES.

THESE ARE ALL GUARANTEED AS MATURED SPIRITS FROM BEST DISTILLERIES.

	Cash. Per doz. Rs. a.	Credit. Per doz. Rs. a.
TREACHER'S "FINE OLD GLENLIVET," a special blend of Scotch Whisky, bottled only by ourselves, is unequalled in age and quality	24 0	27 0
TREACHER'S SPECIAL LIQUEUR, a genuine ripe old Whisky. Connoisseurs will fully appreciate its mellowness.	32 8	36 8
TREACHER'S HIGHLAND MALT WHISKY, Phœnix Whisky. A well-matured Spirit exceptionally mellow to the Taste.	26 0	29 0
TREACHER'S "OLD IRISH"	26 0	29 0
This is guaranteed as an Old thoroughly ripe Spirit.		
TREACHER'S "DIABETES" WHISKY	25 0	28 0
TREACHER'S SPECIAL WHISKY	23 8	26 8

TREACHER & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

PHILLIPS AND CO'S
FERRINTOSH WHISKY.
Is an excellent Peg Whisky.

Rs. 2-4 per Bottle. Rs. 27-0 per dozen. PHILLIPS & CO., LD., BOMBAY AND POONA.

SPECIALTY IN WHISKY.

"AULD SCOTTIE."

GAINED THE HIGHEST AWARD AT THE WORLD'S FAIR, CHICAGO.

This was the only Whisky placed on the table at the St. ANDREW'S DINNERS AT CALCUTTA 1890-91—92-93, and the verdict was one of unanimous approval.

Sold at Rs. 2-4 per bottle, in Bombay, by all Wine and Spirit Merchants.

THE EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.

HEAD OFFICE : 29, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

FIRST SEVEN MONTHS' BUSINESS
PROPOSALS FOR Rs. 11,00,000

INTENDING ASSURERS are invited to compare the RATES and CONDITIONS of the "EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE OFFICE" with those of any other Company.

The premiums are so moderate that at most of the insuring ages the average premium at present charged by offices doing business in India for a Policy for Rs. 1,000 will secure in the "Empire of India Life Office" an Assurance of Rs. 1,200 to Rs. 1,300, the differences of Rs. 200 to Rs. 300 being equivalent to an increase in the sum assured of Rs. 20 to Rs. 30 per cent.

ANNUAL PAYMENTS REQUIRED FOR VARIOUS KINDS OF POLICIES. FOR Rs. 1,000 (With Profits).

Age next Birth day.	Sum Assured payable at Death. Premiums throughout Life.	Premiums limited to 25 years.	Premiums limited to 20 years.	Premiums limited to 15 years.	Sum Assured payable in 25 years or at Death if previous.	20 years or at Death if previous.	15 years or at Death if previous.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
20	21 10	27 2	30 7	36 6	37 11	47 6	54 5
25	24 2	29 7	33 0	39 4	38 7	48 0	56 13
30	27 4	32 5	36 0	42 12	39 11	49 0	58 10
35	31 5	35 14	39 12	47 1	41 10	50 8	60 13
40	36 11	40 8	44 9	53 5	44 10	52 14	63 11
45	43 14	46 12	50 13	58 12	49 6	56 13	71 11

DISTINCTIVE FEATURES.
ABSOLUTE SECURITY.

All Funds invested in Government and other Securities, authorized by the Trust Act (II, of 1882).

In order to give greater security to the Policy-holders, it has been provided in the Articles of Association that two of the Members of the Board of Directors may be elected by the Policy-holders from amongst themselves, and thus have a voice in its Management. THIS CONCESSION IS NOT ALLOWED IN ANY OTHER PROPRIETARY INSTITUTION.

SURRENDER VALUES IN CASH OR FREE POLICY.

On participating Policies two-fifths (40 per cent.) and on non-participating Policies 35 per cent. of the total Premiums paid at the tabular rate.

Policies effected by Limited Number of Premiums and Endowment Assurances have a larger proportionate surrender value.

PROMPT PAYMENT OF CLAIMS.—Claims are payable immediately on receipt of satisfactory proof of death and title.

MEDICAL FEES AND POLICY STAMPS.—Are payable by the Company.

LOANS ON POLICIES.—Granted at six per cent. on the surrender value.

CHILDREN'S ENDOWMENTS.—All Premiums are returned in the event of the death of the Child.

Detailed Prospectus, Proposals, Reports and other particulars on application to

E. F. ALLUM, General Manager.

Active and energetic AGENTS and CANVASSERS WANTED all over India, Burma and Ceylon.

PERSONS OF REFINED TASTE

CAN neither approve nor use the concoctions now sold as HAIR RESTORERS under VARIOUS FANCY NAMES. Many of these contain PARAFFIN and other ingredients highly objectionable for use in any form for the TOILET.

The SWEET and DELICATE

EQUATORIAL HAIR DOUCHE,

Manufactured by KEMP & Co., Ld., is guaranteed harmless and entirely free from any objectionable component whatever, EVERY BOTTLE bears the certificate of PROFESSOR ATTFIELD to that effect, and the preparation can be absolutely relied upon AS THE BEST and MOST EFFECTIVE

HAIR RESTORER AND DRESSING.

Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8 per Bottle.

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

NEW YEAR'S PRESENT.

All early applicants will receive A

COLORED PORTRAIT
ON GOLD MOUNT
OF
H. M. THE QUEEN

by sending Rs. 2-4-0 for a bottle of

"BEEHIVE BRANDY"

To any Wine Merchant in Bombay.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

EXTENSION OF VISITS—WILL REMAIN HERE TILL 20TH JANUARY 1898.

PREVENTION BETTER THAN CURE, GREATEST BLESSING OF LIFE.

PROF. H. WINTER,

THE GREAT AMERICAN INDIAN EXPERT,

Warrants

A CERTAIN PROPHYLACTIC for PLAGUE as he used this Wonderful Remedy in China during the late Epidemic there and sold thousands and thousands of bottles, which eventually was the chief stay of this dire disease. It is safe and sure and is just the article needed in every family.

Professor WINTER is willing to supply Plague Hospital—for trial—Free of Charge.

Professor WINTER'S fame will be remembered by many as he was in Bombay 11 years ago. Professor Winter also warrants to Cure.

Hard and Soft Corns, Bunions, Chilblains, Ingrowing Nails and Warts.

Guarantees to take them out without pain or drawing blood and farther guarantees to perform a perfect cure.

PROF. WINTER also wishes to draw attention to

THE GREAT MEDICAL WONDER,
WINTER'S WIZARD OIL,
FOR INTERNAL AND EXTERNAL USE.
IT CURES

Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Toothache, Headache, Earache, Catarrh, Sore Throat, Croup, Diptheria Pain in Side, Lame Back, Contracted Cords, Stiff Joints, Dyspepsia, Inflamation of Kidneys, Fever and Ague, Cholera Morbus, Diarhœa, Congestive Chills, Sprains, Bruises, Burns, Scalds, Cuts, Wounds, Old Sores, Fever Sores, Ulcers, Caked Breasts, Sore Nipples, All Aches, and Pains,

AND ALL DISEASES OF AN INFLAMATORY NATURE.

Consultation Free of Charge.

Those who wish Mr. Winter to visit them will please send their address, and he will call on Mondays and Fridays between 2 and 3 p.m.

CHARGES MODERATE.

The Professor speaks English, German, French, Spanish and Portuguese.

OFFICE HOURS from 8 a.m. to 4 p.m.

Private interviews will be given between 1 and 3 p.m.
Will remain here up to 20th January, 1898.

ADDRESS.—APOLLO HOTEL, ROOM No. 36.

THE INDIAN "PREMIER" BICYCLE

THE CHEAPEST BICYCLE	IN THE WORLD.	PRICE Rs. 250 CASH.	PRICE Rs. 275 CREDIT.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

HAVE the pleasure to announce that they have eventually succeeded in influencing THE PREMIER CYCLE CO., LTD., to Manufacture a PLAIN, SOUND and SERVICEABLE BICYCLE at a price that will bring a Machine within touch of those who either cannot or will not invest in the more costly models. The outcome of their endeavours to place a thoroughly reliable Machine on the market is the

INDIAN "PREMIER"

which is built by THE PREMIER CYCLE CO., LTD., of WELDLESS TUBES and fitted with the WARWICK PNEUMATIC Tyre licensed under the WELCH PATENT.

MARCKS & CO., LTD.. are prepared to back these WELDLESS TUBE ROADSTERS for Excellence, Appearance and WEAR against any Machine manufactured of Weldless Tubing as every individual part has been most carefully put together.

Though the CHEAPEST MACHINE in the WORLD, it is destined nevertheless to take a PROMINENT POSITION in the ADVANCE-GUARD OF BICYCLES.

MARCKS AND CO., LIMITED.
BOMBAY AND POONA.

BY ROYAL WARRANT,

RAJA DEEN DAYAL & SONS,

PHOTOGRAPHERS
TO HER IMPERIAL MAJESTY THE QUEEN-EMPRESS OF INDIA.

HIGH CLASS PORTRAITURE.
ENLARGEMENTS, &C.
ART PHOTOGRAPHIC SALON.
BOMBAY,
WHITEAWAY LAIDLAW BUILDING,
WITH HYDRAULIC LIFT.

BECHSTEIN PIANOS

BOUDOIR GRANDS, UPRIGHT GRANDS, OBLIQUE COTTAGES

CARL RONISCH PIANOS.
HORIZONTAL AND VERTICAL GRANDS.

SCHIEDMAYER PIANOS
Mignon Grands, Square Grands, Vertical Grands,

TENSE STEEL FRAME PIANOS FOR INDIA.

SOUNDY & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY.

BAHADUR CIGARS.

McDOWELL & Co., MADRAS AND LONDON.

BUT WHY SUFFER WITH COUGH AND COLD!

Use at once St. Martin's Pulmonary Balsam which is the only vegetable remedy free of injurious combinations, that relieves Coughs, Cold, Asthma, and Diseases of the Lungs and Chest. Annas 8, and Re. 1.

F. S. MADON & Co.
Near Zooma Musjid, Bombay.

MANUFACTURERS BY APPOINTMENT TO

HER IMPERIAL MAJESTY THE EMPRESS OF INDIA,

H. M. THE KING OF ITALY.
H. M. THE KING OF THE BELGIANS. H. M. THE QUEEN REGENT OF HOLLAND.
H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES, &c., &c.

The Highest Awards given for Biscuits to any English House have been made to HUNTLEY & PALMER "for Excellence of Quality" at all the leading International Exhibitions.

HUNTLEY & PALMERS,
BISCUIT MANUFACTURERS.
READING AND LONDON.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOVELTY THEATRE.

Under the Direction of Edwin Geach.

PATRON : H. E. LORD SANDHURST.

WEDNESDAY NIGHT NEXT,

THE COMING SENSATION.
THE COMING SENSATION.
THE COMING SENSATION.

THE LATEST LONDON NOVELTY.

The First APPEARANCE in the EAST of

CARL HERTZ, CARL HERTZ, CARL HERTZ — Assisted by M'lle D'Alton. — CARL HERTZ, CARL HERTZ, CARL HERTZ

ABSOLUTELY

THE GREATEST LIVING CONJUROR

In his Marvellous Entertainment of Wonders, and Conflux of Apparent Miracles.

STROUBAIKA, STROUBAIKA, STROUBAIKA — The Mystery of the Age. See it.

The Latest and Greatest Mystery. — AFTER THE FLOOD, AFTER THE FLOOD, AFTER THE FLOOD

INTRODUCING A

PROGRAMME OF MERRY MERRIMENT LAUGH.

YOU REALLY CANNOT HELP IT.

The Original and only Genuine.

CINEMATOGRAPHE,

Creates a sensation everywhere with its

ANIMATED PICTURES IN COLORS.

20 { Popular, Pleasing, and Up-to-Date SUBJECTS NIGHTLY. } 20

Season absolutely as follows:—

WEDNESDAY Next, and for FRIDAY, SATURDAY (Afternoon and Evening), and MONDAY only, making

BUT FIVE PERFORMANCES.

So Secure Seats during the Day, at SOUNDY & Co.

PRICES: Rs. 3; Rs. 2; Re. 1; and As. 8.

ORPHEAN DRAMATIC CLUB.

PATRONS:

T. E. LORD AND LADY SANDHURST,

The above Club will produce

MADDISON MORTON'S 3-ACT

COMMEDY ENTITLED

"GOING IT."

At the NOVELTY THEATRE, at 9 P.M,

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, 18TH JANUARY

AND

THURSDAY, 20TH JANUARY, 1898.

Orchestra Stalls and Dress Circle ..... Rs. 3 0 0
Pit Stalls ..... " 2 0 0
Back Seats and Gallery ..... " 1 0 0

Booking Office, SOUNDY and Co., Ld.

NOTE.—Members Tickets can be had on application to the Hon. SECRETARY, Victoria Terminus.

NOTICE.

THE PUBLIC are informed that ARTILLERY PRACTICE will take place from the B. L. and R. M. L. Guns at the Colaba, North Fort, at 10 a.m., on MONDAY and TUESDAY, January 17th and 18th 1898.

H. G. GELL,
Ag. Commissioner of Police.

Head Police Office, Bombay, 15th January, 1898.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

SOLAR ECLIPSE.

SPECIAL TRAINS TO JEUR.

WITH REFERENCE to the Notice dated the 27th December last, the following arrangements will be made to convey Passengers who may desire to witness the SOLAR ECLIPSE on the 22nd January at Jeur Station.

2. A Special Train composed of First and Second class carriages is available will leave Victoria Terminus on the 21st instant at 22-45, arrive Poona 6-0 leave at 6-30, arrive Dhond 8-45, leave 9-30, arrive Jeur 11-15.

3. On the return journey the Train will leave Jeur at 20-30, arriving Bombay at 7-0 next morning.

4. Only First class Passengers and their servants will be conveyed by these Trains and First class fares will be charged irrespective of the class of carriage in which the Passengers travel.

5. Servants will be conveyed in Third class carriages at Third class Mail fares.

6. Intending Passengers who have not already registered their names for the Special Train must do so with the Station Master, Victoria Terminus.

7. On the outward journey Chota Hazree may be obtained at Poona and Breakfast may be obtained at Dhond provided notice is given to the Station Master, Victoria or Poona, by the 19th January. The usual Tariff charges will be made in these cases.

8. Arrangements will also be made for Luncheon between (1 and 2 P.M.) and Dinner (7 P.M.) at Jeur at the rates of Rs. 3 for Luncheon and Rs. 6 for Dinner exclusive of Wines.

9. Tickets for the Special Train and for Luncheon and Dinner must be purchased at Victoria Terminus or Poona on the 20th instant, after which no Tickets will be issued. All Passengers by the Special must purchase Luncheon and Dinner Tickets at the time of booking, otherwise meals will not be served at Jeur.

10. The Company cannot undertake to convey by Special or make any provision for meals at Jeur for those who do not register before the 20th January.

11. The Company cannot also undertake to give reserved accommodation, but the Station Master, Victoria Terminus, will help as far as possible, for parties of not less than four to travel together.

12. Berths will be allotted as applications are received.

13. Passengers desirous of joining the Train at Poona may do so on giving the Station Master, Poona, notice before the 20th.

14. If more Passengers offer at Bombay and Poona than can be accommodated in one Special, a second special following the first, will be arranged.

15. Each Train will be in charge of a Medical Officer, appointed by the Plague Committee, Bombay, who will accompany the Train and be responsible for seeing that all plague regulations are properly complied with and for the inspection of Passengers on departure and arrival at the Terminus. All Passengers and their servants should arrive at the Terminus at least half an hour before the advertised time of departure, to avoid delay on account of Medical Examination.

16. Passengers from Poona and other infected areas should arrange with the Plague Authorities at those places for any necessary certificates to prevent detention on route.

A. MUIRHEAD,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 15th January, 1898.

THE COSMOPOLITAN CIRCULATING LIBRARY.

21, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, FORT, BOMBAY.

Branches at DADAR, and East Street, POONA.

NOTICE TO EUROPEANS.

THE Librarian has made arrangements to supply European Residents of Bombay and Bandora on MAIL DAY, immediately on arrival, through special Library Messengers with any number of Weeklies and Magazines for Perusal from the following List:—

LIST OF NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS FOR SELECTION.

NEWSPAPERS (WEEKLY).

Ally Sloper's Half Holiday	People
Answers	Pick-Me-Up
Black and White	Punch
British Medical Journal	Queen
Catholic Fireside	St. James's Budget
Catholic Times and Opinion	Saturday Review
Church Times	Scrapes
English Mail (Bombay)	Sketch
Field	Sketchy Bits
Forget-Me-Not	Spectator
Golden Penny	Sporting and Dramatic News
Graphic	Success
Home News	Tablet (Catholic)
Home Chat	Times (London)
Illustrated London News	Tit-bits
Ladies' Gazette	To-day
Ladies' Pictorial	Truth
Lancet	Vanity Fair
Lloyd's Weekly	Weekly Times and Echo
Overland Mail	Westminster Budget
Penny Illustrated	Woman's Life
Pearson's Weekly	World

MAGAZINES AND REVIEWS (MONTHLY).

Cassell's Family Magazine*	Leisure Hour
Chambers' Journal*	Macmillan's Magazine*
Cornhill Magazine*	Month (Catholic)
Contemporary Review*	National Review*
Cosmopolitan	New Century Review*
English Illustrated Magazine*	Nineteenth Century*
Family Herald*	Pearson's Magazine*
Fortnightly Review*	Practitioner*
Harper's Magazine*	Quarterly Review
Investor's Review	Review of Reviews
Idler	Strand Magazine
Ladies' Realm	Temple Bar*
Lamp (Catholic)	Young Ladies' Journal

TERMS STRICTLY PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

May be known on application to the Librarian, but it must be stated that the papers are to be delivered on Mail Day.

N.B.—The JANUARY Numbers of Magazines and Reviews marked * were received by the mail which arrived on 14th instant, and are now available for CIRCULATION.

NOTES.

INDIAN LAND REVENUE,

FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND

POLICY

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All new Books, Magazines and Newspapers, including Foreign Literature, are supplied promptly on the best Discount terms.

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Their Bound Stock is large and varied, and Customers can rely on the binding of their Own Books being executed with every care for their Instructions. They have special experience in Strong, Cheap Bindings for Public Libraries, Station Clubs and Book Societies.

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A Catalogue of Orientalia will be sent on application, which includes some Old, Rare, Curious, and Useful Works.

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They are able to give expert attention to the complete fitting-up of Public or Private Libraries, and to the improvement and arrangement of existing Libraries and the execution of a Library Catalogue.

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If you do not receive their Monthly Catalogue of the latest publication, please ask for your name to be added to their Register. All New Books in every department of Literature will be found on their shelves shortly after publication in England.

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A splendid treasury of deep thought of Romance, of Wit, of Travel, and of History. A list of Sir John Lubbock's Hundred Best books on application.

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New Editions of Important Works on Civil, Electrical, and Mechanical Engineering are always available. Students in Science and Technology are requested to write for a New List of Books on these subjects.

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The most recent Books on these subjects are supplied by return of Post.

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Choice Works for Presentation. They need specify no details here beyond calling attention to their latest additions. Victor Huzo's Complete Works, translated and fully illustrated, 23 Vols., Rs. 1,100. Large paper, and a smaller edition at Rs. 500. Zola complete, 12 Vols., Rs. 240. Court Memoir Series, 19 Volumes, Rs. 190. Historic Memoir Series, 19 Volumes, Rs. 190. Nude in Art, Rs. 84-0. Casanova Memoirs, 12 Vols., Rs. 250.

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A Lost Illusion	Leslie Keith.
The Plan of Campaign	Mabel Robinson.
A Double Knot	G. Manville Fenn.
The Stone Dragon	Murray Gilchrist.
Jack's Father	W. E. Norris.
A Vicar's Wife	Evelyn Dickinson.
Jim B. A. Story	F. S. Carew.
A Reverend Gentleman	J. M. Cobban.
The Poison of Asps	R. Orton Prowse.
Alderdene	
Only a Guard-room Dog	Mrs. Cuthell.
Children of this World	Ellen F. Pinsent.
A Cavalier's Ladye	Mrs. Dicker.
Hagar Glory	L. T. Meade.
Toddleben's Hero	M. M. Blake.
The Gods give my Donkey Wings	Angus Evan Abbott.
My Stewardship	E. M'Queen Gray.
My Land of Beulah	Mrs. Leith Adams.
Jaco Treloar	J. H. Pearce.

THE SECRET OF MADAME DE MONLUC. By the Author of "Mdlle. Mori."

DUMPS. By Mrs. Parr, Author of "Adam and Eve."

IN TENT AND BUNGALOW. By the Author, of "Indian Idylls."

Messrs. THACKER & Co., Ld., draw attention to the exceptionally low Price at which the above Colonial Volumes are sold, viz., Re.1-8 per Volume. The ordinary Price for this series is Rs. 2-0 per Volume.

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OLDEST ESTABLISHED FIRM IN BOMBAY.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage, Horses Selected for local and Up-country constituents. Horses shod on the most approved principles, under Personal Supervision.

Horses broken to single (Rs 15), and double Harness (Rs. 30,) and Saddle (Rs 15), Raw Walers Charged extra. Horses standing on Commission Sale, or for treatment—

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At Livery, including Syce per mensem	17	0
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	10	0
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Crushed Horse food, best in the market, per cwt.		
Special mixtures Crushed Oats, Bran, etc., supplied.		

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,

No. 7, MARINE STREET.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY, the 17th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, as their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods and the following:—

1 mahogany square pianoforte by Schiedmayer and Soehne.
1 upright grand piano, by Brinsmead and Sons, in rich walnut case.
1 D B C F B L gun, by Oakes and Co., fittings in case.
1 D B L gun, by Alex. Martin, in case.
1 S B B L express rifle.
1 D B B L gun in case, by Mercott.
1 elongated square piano, by Richard Lipp, in good order.
20 cases broken pekoe.
15 cases pekoe dust.
On account of the concerned—
5 sets single black harness,
75 pairs lace boots.
The effects of an officer consisting of wearing apparel, sword and horse exercise riding horse.

AT 2 P.M.

1 strong second-hand brougham.
1 hand-some light victoria.
1 office-shigram.
1 second-hand bicycle with pneumatic tyres.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY IN TALEWADY, NEAR VITHULWADY.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General as Administrator of the estate of the late Joshi Damodar Amudjee, Messrs. CRAWFORD Co., will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, on THURSDAY, the 20th instant, at 4 p.m., the undermentioned property, viz.:—

All that piece of ground, with the messuage and dwelling-houses with privies thereto attached, and passage for the access thereto, as standing thereon, situate at or near Vithulwady, in the cart called Talewady, without the Fort, and in the sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 65 square yards or thereabouts, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under pension and tax No. 638 and new survey No. 7,462, and assessed by the Municipality under Nos. 102 and 13, and bounded on the east by a public passage and beyond that by the property of sonderrao Bhagwantrao, on the west by the boundary wall of the property of Mobee Hagunath, on the north by the joint gully, and beyond that by the property of Tapidass Vurjidass and partly by the public passage, and on the south by the Talewady Lane.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF FANCY GOODS.

On FRIDAY, (the 21st inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Hummum Stree, Fort, next to Messrs. Rogers and Co., the following fancy goods, such as air scent fountains, dolls, ladies' companions, albums, glass table ornaments, nickel and electroplated wares bronze and chinaware, hand and brief bags, terra cotta figures, opera glasses and other fancy goods in varieties.

On FRIDAY, the 28th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Edlington House, Mazagon, opposite the Hamilton Hotel, the valuable and handsome black wood and teakwood household furniture, plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, semi-grand piano, by John Broadwood, Singer's hand and foot sewing machine, nearly new, D. B. 12 bore gun, by W. Richard, in case, S. B. gun, Hooks' and Datmal's lamps, gent's saddle, large size ship model in glass case, table ornaments, etc. The property of T. J. WATT, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 17th January, 1898.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,

No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT MALABAR HILL (WALKESHWAR), BANGANGA CROSS LANE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 17th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, the following valuable landed property:—

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, with the messuage, tenement, or bungalow standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the west side of Banganga Row cross Lane, without the Fort, in the sub-district of the Registrar of Bombay, admeasuring 661 square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards, the north by the Banganga Row, on or towards the south by the property of Kesur Virji, on or towards the east by the property of Jumnadas Devidas deceased, on or towards the west by the property of Callianjee Ruttonjee, assessed by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under No. 92.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF OLD AND UNSERVICEABLE STORES AT THE G. I. P. RAILWAY, GENERAL STORE YARD, PAREL.

On MONDAY, the 24th inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at the abovementioned place, a large quantity of old and unserviceable stores, consisting of cast steel files, crates and casks, kerosine empty cases and tins, packing cases, zinc linings, rubber and leather strings, wrought and cast scrap iron, iron drums, Manilla ropes, a full sized slate billiard table, horse hair, etc., etc.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY.

AUCTION SALE of Incandescent Crystal Glass, Table and Hanging Lamps, 2, 3, 4 and 5 Lights Chandeliers, Pier Glasses, Iron Safe, Shop Furniture, &c., without reserve.

On TUESDAY, the 25th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at "Bargai Bazar," Abdul Rehman Street, near the Cutlery Bazar, to the highest bidder, without reserve, the stock-in-trade of the Incandescent Oil Lamp Co., consisting of very handsome and rich plain, crystal, Bohemian and Venetian glass table lamps of various designs, very handsome 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 lights hanging chandeliers, of various sorts, crystal glass wall and arc lamps, garden lamps, standard telescopic floor lamps, bronze lamps, table lamps with marble and hanging flower baskets, large size pier glass in gilt frame, iron safe on stand, glass door, cupboards with sliding doors, tea-poys, book shelves and other sundry articles.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE of valuable landed properties at Bellasis Cross Road and Ripon Road or Ghellabhoy Doolabhdas Street.

On MONDAY the 31st inst., at 4 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises by order of Bai Dewkabai, widow of the late Dayal Dharsey and guardian of Govindjee Valjee and Vulubhdas Dayal, the legal heirs and representatives of the late Valjee Dharsey, the mortgagee, and on account and at risk of Batty Noor Mahomed Fakeer Mahomed, the mortgagor, the following property:—

FIRSTLY.—All those two pieces or parcels of Government Forest Freehold land or ground with the messuages tenements or two chawls and a bungalow or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate lying and being on the eastern side of the Bellasis Cross Road without the Fort of Bombay in the Registration sub district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 4240 square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows, on the east partly by the property of Ibramjee Loonjeebhoy and partly by the property of Purshotam Nemchand, on the west by the Bellasis Cross Road, on the North by the property of Rajans Canatee, and on the South partly by the property of Frederick Rowland and partly by the property of Rustomjee Byramjee, and which said land is entered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old nos. 169 and new No. 13682 and 13681 old survey No. 260 and 260, new survey 1354-84 and 2-3557 and which said two chawls and premises are assessed by the Municipal Commissioner under ward No. 3819 and 3819 [3] and street Nos. 6 [13] and 6 [c] and the said chawls and bungalow are in the occupation of the said Batty Noor Mahomed Fakeer Mahomed.

SECONDLY.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the messuage tenement or dwelling-house situate, lying and being without the Fort of Bombay, on the southern side of Ripon Road or Ghellabhoy Doolabhdas Street, in the sub-registration district of Bombay, assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under E ward No. 3814 and street No. 41, containing by admeasurement about 167 square yards and bounded as follows:—On the east by the ground of Ameenabai, wife of Sullemanjee Adamjee, on the west by the ground of Mahomedelli Mooli, on the north by the Ripon Road or Ghellabhoy Doolabhdas Street aforesaid, and on the south by the vacant ground of David Sassoon.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 17th January, 1898.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
21, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SALE OF 19 CASKS DYE.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co., will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 19th instant, at 2 p.m., at their Rooms, 21, Medows Street, the following:—

By order of the concerned and on account and risk of Mr. Sivchund Popat—

V B—1278,	1946-8—3	cases	malachit green crystallized
668,	19-24—6	"	" "
811,	4255-8—2	"	chrysophenine "
601,	1-1—3	"	prima green crystallized
499,	3-4—1	"	benzyl yellow "
1019,	3-4—1	"	malachit green crystallized
1525,	1285-8—4	"	fast colour

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale when a lot is knocked to the purchaser, and the balance to be paid and the goods cleared away within next day.

WEEKLY SALE.

On WEDNESDAY, the 19th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Sale Rooms, the following:—

10 cases, each 6 dozen Alabastic lamps.
5 " 6 " " "
15 dozen towels.
45 cases J Jamrenge brandy in wicker bottles.
One lot 1 11-12 dozen Amer D'Orr Bitter.
2 11-11 " pts. Cider.
6 11-12 " pts. Pilsener Beer.
4 10-12 " qts. " " } ullaged.
4 " pts. "
One lot fancy goods, consisting of photo albums, leather handbags, work boxes, ladies' companions, cash boxes, despatch boxes, accordeons, violins, toys, etc.

SALE OF PINO-PHENOL, CARBOLIC ACID AND CRESOL.

On WEDNESDAY, the 19th inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs. Sorabjee Cowasjee and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Sale Rooms the following:—

450 drums Fletcher's phenol purifier as follows.
300 drums ea 1 gallon.
100 drums ea 2 gallons.
50 drums ea 5 gallons.
100 bottles ea 20 oz. Fletcher's pin-phenol.
100 drums ea 5 gallons Fletcher's carbolic acid 98 per cent.
100 drums ea 5 gallons cresol.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, January, 1898.

NOTICES.

GRE AT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY CO.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

INTEREST WARRANTS for the half-year ending 31st December, 1897, have, THIS day, been POSTED.

G. A. BARNETT, Agent.

Victoria Terminus, Bombay, 14th, January, 1898.

SASSOON MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

PROFESSOR M. MACMILLAN, B.A., will DELIVER a LECTURE, as the above institute, on WEDNESDAY, the 19th January, 1898, at 5-30 P.M. SUBJECT.—"Literature as a Mental Tonic." Members, their Families and Friends are invited to attend.

R. A. A. JENKINS.
Honorary Secretary.

GLASGOW MERCHANT FIRM presently doing business with BOMBAY wishes to correspond with a Responsible Firm of native or European Merchants in a position to work general INDENT BUSINESS other than Soft Goods. Replies which will be treated in confidence need only be sent by those who are not otherwise represented, and must give full particulars and references.

Address to "A," care of this office.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SHORT PERIOD DEPOSITS.

THE busy Season having set in, this Bank is again prepared to RECEIVE DEPOSITS for 3, and 6 months on terms to be learned on application.

By Order,
C. BERESFORD,
Acting Manager.

Bombay, 13th October, 1897.

KHANDALLA CONVALESCENT HOME.

THE Committee of the European General Hospital Endowment Fund appeal to the Public for ASSISTANCE to complete the BUILDING of the CHILDREN'S WARD, at the Convalescent Home, Khandalla, for which purpose a sum of Rs. 16,000 (ten thousand) only is needed.

Subscriptions will be gratefully received and acknowledged by the Undersigned.

A. F. FERGUSON,
Hony. Secy., European General Hospital Endowments' and Bombay Club, December, 1897.

NOTICE.

THE SANITARIUM FOR WOMEN AND CHILDREN, AT NASIK ROAD.

THE Undersigned will gratefully acknowledge DONATIONS towards the ERECTION of 4 more COTTAGES (for EUROPEANS) which are greatly needed at the above Institution. A copy of the latest report will be sent on application.

H. M. PHIPSON, Hon. Sec.,
Nasik Sanitarium.

6, Apollo Street, Bombay.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons, and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

JAS. H. SLEIGH,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 25th February, 1897.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £200,000

HEAD OFFICE:

37, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden, Cawnpore and Mombassa.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Deposits fixed for 1 year at 4½ per cent interest, and for shorter periods, at rates to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

CREDIT LYONNAIS.

ESTABLISHED 1863.

CAPITAL (fully paid) Fcs. 200,000,000 = £8,000,000
RESERVE FUND...Fcs. 40,000,000 = £1,600,000

BOMBAY BRANCH: ESPLANADE ROAD.

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BRANCHES in all the principal Towns of France and Algiers.

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WEST END BRANCH: 4, Cockspur Street, S.W.

BRANCH IN CALCUTTA.

FOREIGN BRANCHES.

Alexandria, St. Petersburg, Madrid, Brussels, Constantinople, Cairo, Moscow, Barcelona, Geneva, Smyrna, Port Said, Odessa, Jerusalem.

THE CREDIT LYONNAIS, BOMBAY BRANCH, sells Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on all parts of the world, negotiates and collects Bills and Coupons on the English and Foreign Towns.

Issues Letters of Credit.

Exchanges Foreign money, executes investment orders in Securities on all Indian, English, or Foreign Stock Exchanges, and gives information when required on Securities dealt in on the Leading Stock Exchanges.

Receives Securities for safe custody and collects interests or dividends on same on conditions to be arranged.

Grants advances in current account, or for fixed periods on Rupee paper, approved stock, shares, bullion, and produce.

Opens deposit accounts, allowing interest on the daily balances.

Receives fixed deposits on terms to be ascertained on application.

C. TROST,
Manager.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital ..... $ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund ..... $ 7,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors ..... $ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:

T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE:

E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq. (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co).
WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq. (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited).
F. D. BARNES, Esq. (Managing Director, P. & O. S. N. Co.)

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BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received at 4½ per cent. for 12 months, and for shorter periods, on terms which may be learnt on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

W. B. THOMSON,
Acting Agent.

47, Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at 51, Dalhousie Square, South Calcutta.

BANKS.

THE AGRA BANK, LIMITED.

CAPITAL £600,000
RESERVE FUND ..... £ 20,000

LONDON BANKERS.
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
GLYN MILLS, CURRIE AND COMPANY.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.
SCOTLAND.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND AND BRANCHES,
IRELAND.
PROVINCIAL BANK OF IRELAND AND BRANCHES.

BRANCHES

At Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Lahore, Kurrachee.

CORRESPONDENTS.

PARIS	The Anglo-Egyptian Bank, Ld.
SINGAPORE	Messrs. Boustead & Co.
PENANG	
HONGKONG	Messrs. Gilman & Co.
AUSTRALIA	Bank of Australasia and Branches.
COLOMBO	The Bank of Madras.
RANGOON	Bank of Bengal
AGRA	Alliance Bank of Simla, Ld.
DELHI	Bank of Bengal.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

ACCOUNTS CURRENT opened and Interest allowed when the Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Received on Terms to be learnt on application.

HOME REMITTANCE DEPOSITS for family and other remittances to Europe in the Bank's own Bills and Interest at 3 per cent. allowed thereon pending remittance.

Circular Notes issued negotiable in all the principal Towns in Europe, Securities received in safe custody and Interest and Dividends realised thereon.

LOANS granted on Government Paper or other convertible Securities; and APPROVED Bills discounted.

GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.

SYDNEY L. WYATT, Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ..... Yens 12,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL ..... " 9,000,000
RESERVE FUND ..... " 6,360,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Kobo, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco, Hawaii, Shanghai, and Hongkong.

BANKERS.—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK; The UNION BANK of LONDON; THE PARIS BANK LIMITED.

BOMBAY AGENCY:

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT, and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

Y. MATSUO,
Acting Agent.

Sirdar's Palace, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL £1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £1,114,625
PAID-UP CAPITAL £562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £562,500

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed Deposits for 12 months at 4½ per cent. per annum.

Rates for Deposits for shorter periods may be learned on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

J. K. MOIR,
Manager.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:—MADRAS.

BRANCHES: London, Bombay, Calcutta, Rangoon, Kurrachee, Rawal Pindi, Murree.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....Rs. 40,00,000
RESERVES AND REST.....Rs. 14,73,230

NOTE.—The RESERVE FUND will be INCREASED to Rs. 16,00,000 on payment of Balance of new Capital.

LOCAL BOARD:—

FAZULBHOY VISRAM, Esq., C.I.E. | NOWROJEE JEHANGIR GAMADIA, Esq.
SASSOON J. DAVID.

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED AS UNDER.

STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS, FOR HOME REMITTANCES, 4 per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS received at 5 per cent. per annum for 12 months.

SPECIAL RATES are given for short periods during the busy season only.

Monies are received into the BANK'S PRUDENTIAL OR PROVIDENT FUND bearing half-yearly compound interest at 5 per cent. per annum.

CHEQUES, BILLS, HUNDIES, AND CURRENCY NOTES of any Circle are collected and credited free of charge to the above Interest Deposit Accounts.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS rceive 2 per cent. per annum up to Rs. 10,000 in the event of the balance not falling below Rs. 500.

OPEN CREDITS AND LOANS are granted upon any marketable security. BILLS, PROMISSORY NOTES are discounted.

Investment orders executed on the London Stock Exchange under Cole with London Bankers.

Apply for Rules to Head Office or Branches.

By Order of the Board,
C. BERESFORD,
Manager.

Bom ay 20th July, 1897

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE:—14, Rue Bergere.
LONDON 52:—Threadneedle Street, E.C.
LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.

CAPITAL ...Fcs. 100,000,000 (£4,000,000).

LONDON BANKERS:—
BANK OF ENGLAND

BOMBAY. .

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h, 37m. Sun sets, 5h, 44m. High water, 5-6m., 7-12s. Low water, 0-0s.
General Municipal Ward Elections in Bombay.
Music at the Yacht Club, 5-45 p.m.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamer Bombay entered, and the steamers Peshawar, Nepsune, and Warora left the dock on Saturday.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Colombo, the Straits, China, Japan, and Australia, per s. s. Coromandel, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 9 a.m., on Wednesday.

FORT GRATUITOUS DISPENSARY.—The total number of patients treated during the month of December last was 2,635, the daily average 85, and the total number of new admissions, 1,180—Parsis 804, Hindus 288, and other castes 90. The number of children vaccinated was 108.

CHILDREN SCALDED.—On Friday morning, two Mahomedan children of one Shaik Mahomed, residing at Old Nagpada, were removed to the J. J. Hospital, suffering from scalds about their bodies, the result of the accidental upsetting of a pot of hot water while it was being removed off the fire-place by the elder of the two children, named Coolsum, aged seven years. The second child is only a baby of ten months. Both the children were attended to in the hospital and taken home.

FIRE.—About half-an-hour after midnight, on Friday, a jo-see hut, in the compound of the downee at Parel Road, suddenly caught fire, but before any serious damage could be done, the flames were put out by the residents of the locality. The hut belonged to one Ahmed Moosa, who attributes it to a spark from the fire-place setting fire to the cotton that was lying close by. The damage was estimated at Rs. 10. The Babulla and Sankli Tank fire-engines were early on the scene, but were not worked.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—By permission of Lieut.-Colonel Thatcher and officers the Band of the 22nd Bombay Infantry will play the following programme at the Royal Bombay Yacht Club, this evening, at 5-45 :—

March	Berlin	Von Blon
Overture	Exiles	Gasmer
Fantasia	Folk Songs of Italy	Rumpezzotti
Gavotte	First Kiss	Schubert
Scena ed Aria	Le Assedio di Arlem	Verdi
Valse	A Summer Night in Munich Cellier	

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

A MAHOMEDAN BEGGAR FOUND DROWNED.—On Friday afternoon, the dead body of a Mahomedan beggar, name unknown, aged about forty-five years, was found floating on the surface of the water in the Babulla Tank by a Mahomedan bottle-holder, who informed the police. The latter had the body removed from the tank. The body was much emaciated, but there were no marks of violence on it. Information was circulated throughout the town, and the body was subsequently identified as that of a Mahomedan mendicant who had been seen wandering about the locality begging alms, but how he came to be drowned in the tank there was nothing to show. Mr Allan F. Turner, the coroner, held an inquiry, on Saturday, at the Babulla Tank, on view of the body, when the jury brought in an open verdict.

PERSONATING A PLAGUE DOCTOR.—Before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, on Saturday, Inspector O'Keeffe prosecuted one Mingust Alphonso, a Goanese fitter, employed in the Morarji Goculdas Mill, at Sopari Bangh Road, on a charge of personating a public servant, to wit a Municipal plague doctor, and doing an act under colour of such office. About 1 o'clock, on Thursday afternoon, the accused went to the house of one Alkaji Rowji, a Hindu shop-keeper at Kala Chowkey Road, and after announcing his authority as a plague doctor, asked complainant's wife, who was in the room at the time, where she had concealed the sick man. The woman declared that there was no one ill in the house and raised a cry, on hearing which her husband, who was at the time seated at his shop a few paces away, came up. The accused repeated the question to the complainant, who replied that no one was concealed. The accused thereupon seized the complainant and said: "You yourself are sick, come along to the Plague Hospital!" The complainant resisted, and raised an alarm, when two neighbours appeared on the scene. As the accused was unattended by any policeman they became suspicious of the assumed character of him and the complainant to the police chowkey. Here again the accused, on being questioned, affirmed that he was a plague doctor. He was handed over to the police. The accused, in his defence, pleaded that he was drunk at the time he went to the complainant's house, and represented himself as a municipal plague doctor. He was sentenced to two months' rigurous imprisonment.

THANA NEWS.—Our local correspondent, writing on Friday, says :—Assistant Surgeon E. A. Moos, L. M. and S., has been appointed to act as Civil Surgeon, Thana, in addition to his own duties, during the absence of Dr. K. R. Kirtikar, deputed on special duty to Satara on the 2nd instant. The services of assistant Surgeon Rustomji Jamshedji have been placed at the disposal of the Collector and the District Magistrate of Thana, for duty lately, in connection with the bubonic plague in the Bassein Division of the Thana Collectorate.—A fire broke out in the village of Dolkhani, in Moorbad Taluka of the Thana District, and about half-a-dozen houses belonging to the kunbis (cultivators) were burnt down last week. Inamdar Hari Bhao Saheb Deshmookh, with the assistance of Head Constable Pendray and the policemen of the Dolkhani Post, exerted himself very much in extinguishing the fire; which would have otherwise spread in the village by the strong wind that blew there at the time. The damage done to the property of the kunbis is estimated at Rs. 1,000. The cause of the fire is said to be an accidental one.—The Municipal Inspector, Luxamon Bhikaji, has lodged a complaint in the court of the Husur Deputy Collector and First-class Magistrate, Thana, against Dadajee Jivekar, and a cartman, for concealing a plague case in Channi Street near the railway station. The previous fortnight Dadajee had brought a Brahmin dalal from Bombay who was suffering from the bubonic fever. Jivekar gave shelter to the dalal, the plague patient, in his house at Channi. The cartman carried the patient (before or after his death) to Jayakar's garden near Charai at night. Summonses have been issued to the parties concerned and will be returnable on the 18th instant.—Surgeon Lieut.-Col. A. W. F. Street, D. S. O. of the Poona Plague Committee, is appointed on special duty at the Kalyan railway station lately, in connection with the bubonic plague.—There were forty persons under observation in the Thana Segregation camp near the railway line yesterday and fifteen persons were discharged by direction of the plague authority the same day.

SUCCESS OF A NATIVE STUDENT.—A well-known philanthropic Parsee merchant in Bombay has greatly helped Dr. Raghavendra Row, a Kanarese Brahmin, in obtaining the wherewithal to prosecute his medical studies in London, and he has the satisfaction of knowing that his help has been given to a man of marked industry and ability, who is likely to be an ornament to his profession. It was in January 1888 that Dr. Row joined the Grant Medical College, winning the Government exhibition on entrance. In September of the same year he gained a Government scholarship in open competition for general proficiency, tenable for twelve months. His subsequent successes at the college were as under:—April 1889—"Anderson" Scholarship, Zoology; September 1889—"Reid" Scholarship, General Proficiency by competition, 2nd in 1st class in 1st Examination for the degree of L.M. & S., Bombay University; September 1890—"Farrish" Scholarship for proficiency in Anatomy and Physiology (competition), 1st in 1st class in 2nd Examination for the degree of L.M. & S.; September 1891—Sir C. Jehangir Prize in Pathology, (competition); "Farrish" Scholarship for proficiency in Principles and Practice of Medicine and Surgery (competition); November 1892—"Sir Jamsetjee Jeejibhoy" Prize in Practical Medicine and Surgery; 1st in 1st class in the final examination for the degree of L. M. & S. (Bombay); Sir Jamsetjee Jeejibhoy Gold Medal in Medical Jurisprudence and Hygiene; Charles Morshead Prize in Clinical Medicine; April 1893 and September 1894—Mayo Demonstrator and "Tutor" in Physiology, Grant Medical College; March 1895—elected Sir Mungaldas Nathubhoy, Travelling Fellow by the University of Bombay (3 years). He proceeded to London to prosecute his studies in September 1894, and joined the University College, his academic successes in London have been as followed :—1894-95—Gold Medal and 1st Certificate of Honour in Senior Inorganic Chemistry; 2nd Certificate of Honour in Practical Analytical Chemistry; 1st Prize and 1st Certificate of Honour in Experimental Physics, Certificate of Honour in Bombay Jews Commemoration Scholarship; July 1895—Preliminary Scientific (MB) Honours in Inorganic Chemistry and University of London Intermediate B. Sc. with Honours in Inorganic Chemistry; 1895-96—1st Prize and 1st Certificate of Honour in Senior Geology; 2nd Certificate of Honour in Organic Chemistry; July 1896—Intermediate M. B. with 2nd Honours in Physiology; October 1897—B. Sc degree of London in 1st Division; 1896-97—2nd Silver Medal in Principles and Practice of Midicine; Silver Medal in Senior Clinical Medicine "Fellows"; May 1897—M. B. (Lond) First Division. In December last Dr. Row reached the final stage in a remarkably successful academic career by graduating M. D. of London University, and he has now been offered by the University authorities the post of Assistant Professor of Bacteriology.

A new Venezuelan Cabinet has been formed by President Crespo.

A BILL prohibiting, under heavy penalties, pelagic sealing and the import of pelagic seal skins was signed on Dec. 29 by President M'Kinley.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending 6 a.m. on Saturday give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague Attacks.	Plague Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Middle and Lower Colaba and Fort, Northern	19	1	11
B Mandvi, Chukla, Umarkhadi, and Dongri	25	12	45
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswadi, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Khumbharwada	34	18	42
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, and Mahaluxmi	3	0	6
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla, and 1st Nagpada	22	17	39
F Parel and Sion	2	1	7
G Mahim	2	0	6
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-resident and unknown	0	1	2
Hospitals	0	57	64
Total	112	99	222
Total plague deaths to date	15,420	13,279	
Same date last year	89	90	344
Total mortality same date 1896	...	...	75

CHOLERA.

Attack	0
Death	1

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague Attacks.	Plague Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Middle & Lower Colaba, and Fort Northern	9	3	10
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Umarkhadi, and Dongri	17	19	46
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Khumbharwada	33	8	40
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Crowpati, and Mahalaxmi	3	2	19
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla, and 1st Nagpada	24	14	41
F Parel	3	1	9
G Mahim	0	0	1
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-resident and Unknown	4	3	11
Hospitals	0	49	43 [sic]
Total	103	81	220
Total plague deaths to date	15,523	13,010	
Same date last year	77	100	335
Total mortality same date 1896	...	...	66

CHOLERA.

Attack	1
Deaths	1

INOCULATION.

Report of persons inoculated with Prof. Haffkine's prophylactic lymph in the "Khosro Lodge" bungalow, at Nesbit Lane, Mazagon, belonging to his Highness Aga Sultan Mahomed Shah, the Agakhan, from 27th December last to Saturday last :—Persons inoculated on Saturday :—Khojas 187, and other nationalities, 61. Total to date—Khojas 2,191, and other nationalities, 552 ;—grant total 2,743.

MEDICAL OFFICERS' REPORTS.

These reports showed that in the Colaba District one case was detected from house No. 39, Gun Carriage Street, and removed to the Dariasthan Hospital. A suspicious case of fever was discovered at No. 22, Nowroji Cross Lane, and sent to the Modikhana Hospital. In the Fort District fifteen cases of plague were recorded in the following localities :—Gaga Street, Bomanji Lane, Cochin Street, Dwarkadas Cross Lane, Frere Road, Military Square, Barber Lane, and Mody Street. Five deaths from plague occurred in the same localities. The B ward, which includes Mandvie, Chukla, Dongree, and Oomercarry, showed twenty cases of plague, three of suspicious fever and seven deaths. In C ward (north)—Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Khumbharwada—fourteen cases and ten deaths were recorded. In the same ward (south)—Market, Dhobi Talao and Fanaswady—twelve cases and nine deaths were registered. In D ward three cases were detected and removed by Dr. Seervai from house No. 12, Khetwady 6th Lane, to Arthur Road Hospital. In E ward (east)—Mazagon section—four cases of relapsing fever, two cases of plague, and three deaths were recorded. In the same ward (west)—Kamatipura, Nagpada, Byculla, etc.—three cases of plague occurred, and ten deaths due to the same disease were recorded. Two cases were removed from Parel and Mahim districts to the Arthur Road Hospital, and one death was recorded.

Yesterday's medical officers' reports showed that about 320 houses were examined in the Mandvie ward and 200 houses were limewashed. Eight plague cases, four suspicious cases, and three deaths were recorded in the ward during the twenty-four hours. In C ward eight plague cases and an equal number of deaths were registered in the Bhuleshwar section, and three cases and eight deaths in the Kumbarwada section. In D ward five plague cases, two cases of suspicious fever, and one of pneumonic plague were recorded. Three cases were detected in the Parel ward, of which one was suspicious and two were plague. They were removed to hospitals.

About five days back a daughter-in-law of Mr. Lukhmidass Khimji died from fever. She was to proceed to Lanowli, but as she fell ill she was removed to her father's house, at Dadur, where she died. A report was spread that she died of plague, but this was incorrect.

THE NEW MARATHA PRIVATE HOSPITAL AND CAMP.

A visit to these places of asylum for the plague-stricken and contacts of the Maratha community will show how willing this class of Hindus is to aid both Government and the Municipality in their efforts to stamp out the pestilence. The hospital is divided into two sections, one for males and the other for the female sex, with the complement of a dispensary and other necessary sheds, all separately located for doctors' and medical assistants' residence, quarters for servants, and for cooking purposes, etc. Each division of the hospital is 60 feet long by 30, and contains 16 and 18 beds respectively; while the camp contains accommodation for about one thousand people. The credit of its establishment is due to Sir James Campbell and his committee, Sir George Cotton, Sirdar Bahadur Mir Abdulally, and various prominent Hindu citizens. To Messrs. Raghunathrao B. Malap and Kushaba C. Kale belongs the credit of conceiving this idea and convening a meeting of Marathas at the Tool-Malla Hall, on the 26th December last, to take steps to have the hospital erected.

DAILY REPORTS.

On Saturday, 698 persons were detained under observation in the Modikhana Camp, 596 in the Wari Bunder Camp, and 105 in the Narelwady Camp.

On Saturday, 548 patients remained under treatment in the various plague hospitals, and 51 deaths recorded in them.

There were, yesterday, 448 persons in the Wari Bunder Camp, and three in the Narelwady Camp.

INFLUX AND EXODUS.

During the twenty-four hours ending 6 a.m., on Saturday, the number of persons who left Bombay and entered the city by sea and land was as follows :—Arrivals by sea 390, and by land through Mahim and Sion Causeways 1,541, making a total of 1,931 persons. Departures by sea 796, and by land through Mahim and Sion Causeways 1,651, making a total of 2,441 persons.

FURTHER RESTRICTIONS.

It was officially notified yesterday that, under the provisions of the Epidemic Diseases Act III. of 1897, the conveyance of passengers in native craft of any description from Bombay to any port between Karachi in the north and Bhatkal in the south, both ports inclusive, is prohibited from the date of the publication of this Notification till further notice. This prohibition does not extend to authorized ferry boats or to passengers who under the authority of Government may be granted free passes. All officers of the Salt and Customs departments are empowered to enforce this order.

OUTBREAK AT GORAI.

Last year the villages of Gorai was comparatively free from the prevailing sickness, but this year the much-dreaded foe has struck terror in the villagers. A communication to hand on the 15th instant states that Gorai is practically deserted. The place is being disinfected. The Mamlatdar is there, and Mr. Shepherd is expected to-day. None have occurred so far.

THE THANESAR FAIR.

It is notified that, whereas the Governor-General-in-Council is satisfied that there is a danger of an outbreak of dangerous epidemic disease at Thanesar, in the Punjab, if pilgrims from the Bombay Presidency (excluding Sind) are permitted to visit Thanesar on the occasion of the fair which is fixed to be held there on and about the 22nd January next, in exercise of the powers conferred by section 2, sub-section (1) of the Epidemic Diseases Act III. of 1897, the Governor General-in-Council is pleased to direct that no tickets so travel by railway to any station between Umballa Cantonment and Karnal (both inclusive) on the Delhi-Umballa-Kalka Railway, and to any station between Umballa City and Saharanpur (both inclusive) on the North-Western Railway shall be sold within the Bombay Presidency (excluding Sind) from the date of the issue of this notification until the 1st day of February next, to any pilgrim or other person intending, or believed to be intending, to go on pilgrimage to the Thanesar Fair.

THE NEW SHERIFF.

PRESENTATION OF A MAHOMEDAN ADDRESS.

A LARGE and influential meeting called under the auspices of the Anjuman-i-Islam, Bombay, was held at the Anjuman's hall, Hornby Road, on Saturday evening, for the purpose of presenting an address to Mr. Adamjee Peerbhoy, J. P., on his selection to the honour of shrievalty by the Government of his Excellency Lord Sandhurst. The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Budrooddin Tyabjee, the president of the Anjuman, occupied the chair. The meeting was a very representative one. Mr. Adamjee Peerbhoy was received at the entrance by Mr. Kasi Kabiroodin and Mr. N. Fatehali Sheik Ahmed, the honorary secretaries of the Anjuman, and was conducted to a seat on the right of the chairman. The following among others were present :—Mr. N. Fatehali Sheik Ahmed, Messrs. Hakim Mahomed Dayan, Jaffer Rahimtoolla, Ahmed R. Sayani, Abdulla R. Sayani, Aun Ali, Ebrahim Adamjee, Hajee Yesuf, Mahomedali Adamjee, Sirdar Hajee Oomar Jamal, Mr. Abdoolla Hoossein Adamjee, Khan Bahadur Dawoodbhoy Moosabhoy, Messrs. Nazarali Kamrooodni, Mirza Ali Mahomed Khan, Kazee Mahomed Murgey, K. Kageji, Nazmoodin Tyabjee, Sharafali Mamujee, and others.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Tyabjee, in a short and eloquent Urdu speech, eulogised the various charitable acts of Mr. Adamjee Peerbhoy, and said that the Mahomedans were in no way behind other communities in philanthropy though the channels of charitable distribution differed from those of their neighbours. They all knew that the Mahomedans spent very large sums of money for sending their co-religionists to Mecca and other holy places in feeding the poor, in building and endowing mosques and other religious caritable purposes. Those acts were good in themselves, but they seemed to have forgotten that it was more necessary to meet the drift of times by educating and elevating the intellectual tone of their co-religionists. Mr. Tyebji had no doubt that they would now realize their position and do something towards elevating the intellectual tone of the community. He was glad that by conferring the honour of shrievalty on Mr. Adamji Peerbhoy the Government of Lord Sandhurst had selected the right man in the right place and thus honoured the whole of the Mahomedan community.

Mr. Kazi Kabiroodin, the honorary secretary of the Anjuman, was then called upon to read the Urdu address.

The address was read, and the chairman handed the same to Mr. Adamji Peerbhoy in a silver casket, highly chased.

Mr. Adamji Peerbhoy, on receiving the address, bowed in acknowledgments, and a photograph of the whole assembly was taken.

On behalf of Mr. Adamjee, his eldest son, Mr. Mahomedali, in reply, said that he considered it a great honour to have been invited to receive the address from such a representative Mahomedan body as the Anjuman-i-Islam. His father did not feel proud of his charities, but he was glad that his co-religionists were benefitted by his acts of charities and remembered him for the same. He also joined with the chairman in thanking his Excellency Lord Sandhurst for the honour conferred on his father. In conclusion, Mr. Mahomedali, on behalf of his father, announced a donation of Rs. 5,000 for the purpose of establishing scholarships in connection with the Anjuman Madressa.

Refreshments were then served, and this terminated the proceedings of the evening.

THE ADAMJEE PEERBHOY PUBLIC ENTERTAINING FUND.

	Rs.
Previous acknowledgement	4992
Sir Jamsetji Jeejibhoy	50
Sirdar Haji Oomar Jamal	100
Sheik Jiwaji Noorbux	100
Kurwas and Kajiji	50
Rustamji Merwanji Kooka	25
Sheik Hakimji Allibhai	25
Dr M. Dissa Mackhoja	10
Mohomed Esmail	15
Jamsetji Cursetji Camma	10
Nesarbai N Moliwala	20
K. Jafferjee Sowdagar	77
Jagmohandas V Bhaisett	10
T Kanji	10
E Jackson	10
Manekjee Eduji	10
Tribhowandas Anandaji	10
Sharafalli Tayaballi	15
Mohamedalli Dayaball	15
Essoffalli Tyaballi	15
Haji Mohomed & Haji Joseeff Haji Esmail	25
Shaik Faizoolabhai	20
Mohamedalli Moola Kadarji	45
Pestonji Motabhai and others	10
G Macpherson	10
Total	5,620

ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.

YACHTS' CHALLENGE CUP RACE.

The following are the handicap allowances and result of the race sailed at 2-30 p.m. on Saturday :—

Names of Boats.	Handicap.	Entered by	Time of arrival.	Corrected time.
	Ms.		H. Ms. S.	H. Ms.
Turquoise	12·5	Mr E S Luard	5 27 2	2 44 57
Chita	...	Mr E Comber	5 37 52	... ...
Melody	12·35	Mr J B K Macbeth	6 3 4	3 20 29
Mannikin	21·43	Officers, R. E.		gave up.
Red Rose	Scr	Rear Admiral C F Hext, R N		gave up.

Course No. 7—1st prize won by Turquoise, 2nd prize won by Chita.

TOMTIT CLASS NOVICE RACE.

The following are the handicap allowances and result of the race sailed at 3 p. m. on Saturday :—

Names of Boats.	Entered by	Time of Arrival.
		H. Ms. S.
Tomtit	Mr R H H Hopkins	4 19 16
Teal	Mr W Murray	4 22 35
Midget	Officers, R A	4 26 7
Lorna	Mr M P Baird	4 26 47
Cygnet	Mr E C Richards	4 27 20
May	Coondr. W Chandler	4 30 45

Course No. 5—1st prize won by Tomtit, cup for helmsman of first winning boat won by Mr L S Hudson, 2nd prize won by Teal, 3rd prize won by Midget.

SHIPS' BOAT RACE.

The following are the Handicap allowances and result of the race sailed at 3-15 p. m. on Saturday :—

Names of Boats.	Handicap.	Entered by	Time of arrival.	Corrected time.
	Ms.		H. Ms. S.	H. Ms. S.
Magdala's Cutter	Scr	Mr G W Sllvestor.	4 17 48	1 2 48
Dockyard Cutter	2·12	Mr A Monk	4 19 17	1 2 5
Abyssinia's Cutter	4·73	Mr W J Harris	4 21 16	1 1 53

Course No. 5—1st prize won by Abyssinia's Cutter.

HOME REMITTANCES.

THE following is the Weekly Memorandum of Remittances to the Home Treasury by means of Council Bills of the 13th January 1898 :—

	£
Amount to be remitted during 1897-98	10,000,000
Remitted from 1st April 1897 to 8th January 1898	5,293,900
Balance to be remitted from 9th January 1898 to 31st March 1898	4,706,100

THE number of divorces in France, which was 3,636 in 1887, the first year after the passing of the Divorce Act, has steadily increased, and in 1896 was 7,051.

A CORRESPONDENT who wrote some time ago about a centenarian named Mrs. Anne Armstrong, of Shepheardhill, Miltown Malbay, county Clare, now announce her death. She was, he says, probably the oldest woman in the world. She was born in 1781, and had almost completed her 117th year. When seen last September, her hearing was somewhat impaired, but her sight was perfect, enabling her to read comparatively small print. She said, she had never known an hour's illness, and she seemed completely able to look after herself. She kept no servant, and cooked her own meals. Every afternoon she retired to bed at between four and five p.m., locking herself into her cottage. Her conversational powers were very remarkable, and her memory exceedingly tenacious.

IT is stated that Major-General H. M. Bengough is likely to obtain a first Class District in India on vacating command of a brigade at Aldershot, but it would almost seem doubtful, says the "Army and Navy Gazette," whether the rumour is likely to obtain confirmation. In the first place, there is no such command falling vacant; secondly if there were, it is reasonable to suppose that, some of those who have been prominent in the recent frontier fighting would be considered to possess a priority of claim; and thirdly, General Bengough is sixty years of age—rather late in life for a general officer to be provided with such employment, having regard to the fact that he would, in the nature of things, have to vacate in two years' time. General Bengough might, of course, obtain the employment for which he is named on the principle that it is the unexpected that usually happens in this life of doubt and uncertainty. At the same time we fear that the chances are against this active and enthusiastic soldier, who certainly has had experience enough of India to justify his selection for a first Class District if one was going and the list of aspirants were not so crowded as it is just now by men who will soon be fresh from the wars.

THE TEXTILE BALL.

THE annual fancy dress Textile Ball was given on Friday night, at the Town Hall, and was a complete success. Shortly before 9 o'clock the guests commenced to arrive, and soon the hall, which was canvassed right through, looked quite picturesque. The costumes were unique and varied, and some of them were composed with great originality. The "Three little girls from school" was admirable, and elicited much admiration. "Music," who was labelled "Made in Germany," was quite an attractive innovation, "Tootsi" and "Ally Sloper" were conspicuous, while both the Eastern and Western costumes were many. The Army and Navy were well represented, and likewise the Bench and the Bar. The Dukes and Marquiss' were so numerous as to make the gathering quite aristocratic, to say nothing of the Princesses. The evening's diversion opened by the grand march of "Monte Carlo," which proved highly effective. The dance programme comprised twenty-two well arranged items. The Durbar Hall was converted into a refreshment-room which, under the supervision of Mr. Pallonjee, of Messrs. James Pearse, left nothing to be desired. The eastern verandah was converted into a bar. The full string band of the Bombay Volunteer Rifles was in attendance. The committee, which comprised Mr. Rowley as president, and Mr. Beniston as secretary, and Messrs. Rhodes, Wood, Taylor, Wrigley and Williams, deserve great praise for the success of the fixture. The guests were well cared for, and one and all left in the early hours of the morning carrying with them very pleasing recollections of the Textile Fancy Ball. The following is the list of guests :—

Abraham, Mr J	Misl of Bagdad
Anthony, Mr	Uniform, B B and C I Vol
Beniston, Miss	Pierrette
Beniston, Miss B	Fan C Dress
Barrett, Mr H	Neapolitan Fisherman
Sibbaldi, Miss	Zingari
Bryce, Mr F	Convict
Bryce, Mrs	Dawn
Beniston, Mr A	A Terrible Twist and the Rage
Benlston, Mast Fred	Incroyable
Barlow, Mr P	Windsor Uniform
Barlow, Mrs	Toilet Table
Charman, Mr A	Spanish Costume
Cocks, Miss	Night
Cole, Mr W H	Perriot
McCool, Mr	British Admiral
Cookman, Mr	Durbar State Dress
Ferns, Miss	Astronomy
Schnleder, Miss D	Page
Dobson, Miss	La Mascotte
Dickinson, Mrs Ada	Tom Smith's Crackers
Dickenson, Miss E	Holly
Duncan, Mrs R D	My Sweetheart
Downing, Mrs	Night and Morn
De Freo, Mr Gussy	A Chiropodist
Dickins, Miss	New Year Cards
Elliot, Miss	Starry Firmament
Farley, Miss R	My Sweetheart
Farley, Miss A	Christmas Cards
Farnandez, Mr	Mr Brideless
Fernandez, Miss M	Eastern Jewess
Green, Mr W B	Admiral Sir Ally Sloper, F O S.
Green, Mrs	Monte Carlo
Hiscocks, Mr H	Cavalier, Charles I
Hiscocks, Mr	Juliet
Hoyles, Mrs	Fan
Heap, Mr	Sloan Back Garden
Green, Mrs	Scotch and Irish
Hind, Mrs	Hyacinths
Jebb, Mr	Toreado
Kennedy, Miss Irene	Carmen
Kelly, Miss	Sunflower
Lamb, Miss Nell	Folly
Leresche, Mr	Dandy Dimple
Lafond, Dr	Sir Thomas Roe
Lafon, Mrs	Amy Robsart
Macnee, Mr	Court Physician, XVI. Century
Fitz Gerald, Mrs	Court Lady, XVI. Century
Michael, Mr L	Spanish Marquis
Flynn, Miss M	Shadow
Wood, Mr R	Empire
Heap, Mr (jun)	Guy Fawkes
Heap, Miss	Red, White and Blue
Hildreth,	Combination of Pan-Supari
Hillreth, Goga Street	Jewish Lady
Hamilton, Mr C	Rear Admiral Court Dress
Hamilton, Mrs	Merchantant
Hallburn, Mrs	Silver Queen
Hussey, Mr C V	Sailor
Well's, Miss E	Powder Puff
Hussey, Mr W H	Future Gentleman 1894
Walker, Miss	Folly
Hind, Mr	Mess Dress, P L H
Malladaine, Miss	Village Maiden
Mosley, Miss Julia	Spanish Student
McClaren, Mr	Spanish Student
Schnieder, Miss V	Flower Girl
Musgavin, Miss	Night
Musgavin, Miss E	Zingara
O'Neill, Miss	Mistletoe Belle
Orsen, Mr R H	Knight Templer
O'Neill, Mr Jack	Shepherdess
Pills, Miss N	Roumanian Princess
Pitts, Captain	Uniform
Pitts, Miss O	Carmen Sylva
Pinner, Mr D	Vendeau, XVI Century
Moduire, Mr L	Perriot
Radenhurst, Mrs	Spirit of Fire
Roberts, Mr C	German Band
Hallum, Miss	Kate Greenaway
Rankin, Mr J	Windsor Uniform
Rankin, Mrs	Carmen
Mosley, Miss	Pilotess
George, Miss	Fairy Queen
Robinson, Mrs	Sunflower
Rowley, Mr A	Lord Chesterfield
Rowley, Mrs	Heartsease
Spencer, Miss M	Fairy Queen
Spencer, Miss A	Spanish Dancer
Stanley, Mr E	Vol Mess Uniform
Stanley, Miss	Flower Girl
Stephens, Mr P	Courtier, XVI Century
Kingersley, Mrs	Arrival
Sefton, Mr A	Paul Jones
Sefton, Miss	Summer
Schnieder Mr A C	Jester
Smith, Mr	Italian Prince
Stephens, Mr W	Arab Shiek
Snardon, Mr W	Toorale Sloper
Stephens, Miss A	Esmeralda
Saunders, Mr F	Henry VIII Period
Smyth, Mr P	Clown
Smith, Mrs	Gipsy Countess
Thompson, Miss	Italian Dancing Girl
Thompson, Mr L	Paul Jones
Williamson, Miss	Cinderella
Willis, Miss	Elsie Maynard (from Yeoman of the Guard)
Wheeler, Miss	School Girl
Watson, Miss	Flower Girl
Wilkins, Mr F J	Nigger Minstrel
Williamson, Mr	Petty Officer, R N
Wellis, Mr W W	Orthodox Parsi
Warren, Mr H	Soldier of the 19th Century
Wilson, Mr H	Huntsman

PRESENTATION OF MEDALS TO PARSEES IN CHINA.

AT the request of H. E. the Governor of Hongkong a number of prominent citizens assembled at Government House, Hongkong, to be presented with medals awarded by his Excellency in recognition of services rendered during the recent celebration of Her Majesty's Diamond Jubilee. Among the recipients was Mr. Hormusji N. Mody, the well-known and influential merchant of Hongkong. This presentation has local interest for Mr. Mody has a host of friends in Bombay and Calcutta. Mr. Mody is a leading Parsee merchant and enjoys a very high reputation, and exercises great influence among all classes of the community. This is not the first time that his services have been rewarded in this manner by Government. Twelve citizens received gold medals and thirty gentlemen were awarded silver medals, and his Excellency in giving away the medals made a speech in which he made special reference to the services of Mr. Mody, a *persona gratta* of the society in the colony. His Excellency said:—Gentlemen, I have asked you to come here to-day in order that I might have the pleasure of presenting you in person the medals I have had struck commemorating Her Majesty's Jubilee. Medals have been struck in Trinidad, Ceylon, and other colonies, and it occurred to me that Hongkong would not like to be left in the lurch. These medals are to show that the Government appreciate most fully what you have done. Of course, it was hard to distinguish who should receive gold or silver medals, but I hope on this occasion you will not look at their intrinsic value, but on account of the honour which it conveys on all who were connected with this historical event. I will now read you the list of those who will receive gold medals. His Excellency then made special reference to the services of Major-General Black, Hon. C. P. Chater, Mr. Fung Wa Chun, Hons. J. H. Stewart Lockhart, F. H. May, Mr. T. Jackson, Mr. Mody, Comdr. Rumsey, and Mr. Wodehouse.

Among the recipients of silver medals, was Mr. H. M. Mehta, a brother of the Hon'ble Mr. Pherozeshah M. Mehta.

IT is stated that the Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha (Duke of Edinburgh) has just given £1,400 for a Stradivarius. The best known, according to Italian connoisseurs, belongs to Sir Charles Halle, and is said to be worth £2,000. The price has recently gone up, as Senator Hawley, of Connecticut, has been in Italy seeking everywhere for fine old fiddles, in which he is said to have made "a corner," having bought about 500, for which he has given £16,000.

A SIGNAL honour in a foreign country has just been conferred on English music. Sir Alexander Mackenzie and Sir Arthur Sullivan have been elected members of the Swedish Academy of Music, of which the Crown Prince is president, under a rule enabling the election of a limited number of foreign composers of distinction. The compliment is enhanced by the fact that the election is in the hands of the whole body of members, and cannot therefore be explained as a piece of courtesy from some high-placed individual to personal friends in this country.

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HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before Sir CHARLES FARRAN, CHIEF JUSTICE and the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE CANDY.)

THE INDIAN REGISTRATION ACT.

MAGANLAL CHHAGANLAL AND ANOTHER VS. KHAMAR BHOGILAL MAGANLAL AND ANOTHER.

THIS was a second appeal from a decision of Mr. T. D. Fry, Joint Judge of Ahmedabad, in appeal No. 332 of 1895. Mr. S. G. Ajinkya appeared for the appellants, Maganlal and an other, original defendants; and Mr. G. M. Tripathi appeared for Khamar Bhogilal, first respondent and original plaintiff.

A held a deed of sale which required registration, but was not registered till after a deed of sale, in respect of the same property and by the same vendor, had been executed in favour of B, and duly registered. At the time of registration of A's deed of sale no consideration had been paid by or on behalf of A to the vendor. *Held*, that by virtue of the deed of sale to A the estate passed to him, as section 4 of the Transfer of Property Act enacts that section 54 of that Act shall be read as supplemental to the Indian Registration Act, 1877, and the registration of A's deed of sale related back to the time of the original execution of the instrument, and gave is full validity from that date; the provision of section 47 of the Registration Act being, that a registered document shall operate from the time of which it would have commenced to operate if no registration thereof had been required or made, and not from the time of its registration. The registration relates back to the time of the original execution of the instrument, and gives its full validity from that date. Section 4 of the Transfer of Property Act enacts that section 54 of that enactment shall be read as supplemental to the Indian Registration Act, 1877. The respondent's deed of sale must therefore, we think, be treated as though it had been registered at the date of its execution and the first contention of the appellants fails. The second objection

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, JAN. 15.

An advance took place yesterday in the English and French Funds, say of 1-8th per cent., in Consols in London, at 112 15-16; and of 1-4 per cent. in French Rentes in Paris, at 103 1-4; Paris Exchange on London having been a centime lower at Rs. 25·21 1-2. The market rate of discount on short London Bills was reduced by 1-8th, to 2 3-8 per cent while that on six months' sight Indian Bank Paper was put up to the same extent, at 2 5-8. The price of Bar Silver in London was 3-16d. higher, at 26 7-8d. per oz.; and in New York the metal was 3-8 cent. dearer, at 58 1-8 cents per oz. with demand Exchange on London 1-4 cent lower at 4·84 3-4 dollars. 3 1-2 per cent. Rupee Securities were 1-8th per cent. higher in London at £63. The Exchange Banks' buying rate in London on India at 30 days' sight remained at 1s. 3 7-32d. The weekly shipments of Specie to the East consisted of £190,000 in Silver and £110,000 in Gold, all for Bombay.

To-day there has been no further change in quotations for the English and French Funds; but 3½ per cent. Rupee Paper is againg 1d. per cent. higher, at £63 1-8. A decline of 1-8d. has taken place in the price of Bar Silver in London at 26 3-4d. per oz., the metal being unchanged in value in New York, with Exchange on London unaltered. The market rate of discount on six months' sight Indian Bank Paper has been reduced 1-8th returning to Thursday's level; that on short London Bills being unchanged. There has been no change in the Bank's buying rate on India.

The London Goat Skin Sale closed yesterday, with a rather better demand at a reduction in prices of 2d. per lb. The number of Skins sold was 1,00,000, out of the 1,180,000 put forward. The Sheep Skin Sale also closed with a moderate demand, and with prices 1-2 to 1d. per lb. lower.

Linseed was quoted in London yesterday at 36 3-8s. per 424 lbs. December-January shipment, to Antwerp, business done via Canal, tone of the market firm.

To-day, Brown Rapeseed has been quoted in London at 34 3-8s. per 416 lbs., sellers via Canal, April-May shipment to Havre, Antwerp, and Dunkirk, tone of the market quiet.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed firm last evening; Surats firm; and Arrivals steady; the day's Sales having been 10,000 bales, East Indians nil. The spot price of ready Mid. Americans remained at 3 7-32d.; but Arrivals were 1-64d. higher in the nearer positions, and 1-32d. in the more distant ones, the extreme quotations having been 3 5 32d. for January deliveries and 3 1-16d. for May-June. The day's Imports were 3,000 bales. The Manchester market was firm.

This afternoon the Liverpool market closed quiet; Surats firm; and Arrivals quiet. Sales 8,000 bales, including 200 East Indians. Imports 31,000 bales. Prices, both spot and arrival are all unchanged. The Manchester market has remained firm.

In New York yesterday a decline of 1-16 cent took place in the price of ready Mid. Uplands Cotton, at 5 7-8 cents per lb.; but Futures were 2 points lower for April, and 3 points for July, at 5·78 cents and 5·89 cents., respectively. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 32,000 bales.

To-day the spot price of Cotton in New York is unchanged while Futures are a point lower for April, and two points for July. The Receipts at the Ports are 38,000 bales. The total quantity of Cotton in sight in New York yesterday was 7,920,000 bales, as against 7,580,000 bales visible at the end of the previous week.

A moderate business has been reported in our local Cotton market to-day, the sales having aggregated 3,600 bales, out of which Exporters have taken 500 Bengal, at Rs. 142 to Rs. 144; and 100 Branpur, at Rs. 148; the balance bought by the Mills having consisted of Oomrawattee descriptions and Bengal, at current rates, and a little Bengal. The market closed steady this evening, with prices Re. 1 per candy higher.

WHEAT and SEEDS are neglected, but nominally unchanged in value.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows :—

Cotton	8,073 bales.
Wheat	2,004 cwts.
Linseed	541 ,,
Rapeseed	676 ,,
Gingellyseed	8,327 ,,
Castorseed	2,320 ,,
Rice	4,416 ,,

EXCHANGE opened steady at 1s. 3 31-32d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and 1s. 3 7-32d. for three months' sight Credits; but business has been upon a very small scale to-day, no transaction of importance having transpired, the market closing steady as follows :—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 4d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 4d.	,,
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 4 1-16d.	,,
Credits do.	1s. 4 3-32d.	,,
Francs do.	1·70½	,,

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been weak in tone to-day, with 3 1-2 per Cents quoted for cash at 95, and for next month's settlement at 95 11-16; with 87 1-2 nominal, quoted for Threes.

SHARES.—This market is quiet but steady, with very little business passing.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.
LONDON, JAN. 14.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats firm.

Good Bhownuggur	2 25-32.

The Manchester Market has been firm

2½ per cent. Consols	112 15-16
3 per cent. Reales	103¾
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	117
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	63
Bar Silver	26 7-8

The sum of about £100,000 has been withdrawn from the Bank of England for South America.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

Total week's sales of cotton	67,000	bales.
,, ,, Surats	380	,,
,, Imports of cotton	148,000	,,
,, ,, Surats	Nil	
,, Stock of cotton	967,000	,,
,, ,, Surats	5,000	,,

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.
LONDON, JAN. 14.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Lindsay arrived here this morning.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macpherson arrived here yesterday evening.

PLYMOUTH, JAN. 14.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Ravenna arrived here this afternoon.

SUEZ, JAN. 14.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Matiana left here yesterday evening.

PORTSAID, JAN. 14.

The Hall Line steamer Branksome Hall left here this morning.

The N. Y. K. steamer Idzumi Maru left Colombo, for Bombay, on 15th instant.

BANK OF BENGAL.

THE following is the Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 11th January, 1897, as compared with the Statement of 4th January, 1897 :—

LIABILITIES.	Jan. 4. Rs.	A. P.	Jan. 11. Rs.	A. P.
Capital paid up	2,35,00,000	0 0	2,00,00,000	0 0
Reserve Fund	83,50,000	0 0	83,50,000	0 0
Public Deposits, &c.	1,70,92,614	12 6	1,57,38,876	5 8
Other Deposits, &c.	4,65,94,153	12 8	4,55,44,384	0 2
Bank Post Bills, &c.	3,03,408	9 8	8,46,172	0 2
Sundries	21,37,316	6 2	19,42,051	4 10
	Rs. 9,44,77,395	9 0	9,24,22,483	10 10

ASSETS.	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.
Government Securities	30,99,685	0 0	21,91,453	0 0
Other authorised Investments.	77,65,155	0 0	77,12,155	0 0
Loans on Govt. and other Authorised Securities	2,05,38,373	2 9	2,07,36,299	2 11
Accounts of Credit do.	1,84,70,138	2 11	1,93,70,363	9 7
Bills Discounted, &c.	1,72,58,783	11 4	1,85,72,164	14 1
Balances with other Banks	7,93,280	10 8	5,68,276	8 5
Bullion	2,857	11 0	2,872	11 0
Dead Stock	13,19,074	10 11	13,15,999	8 0
Pumps	9 833	8 9	10,089	9 0
Sundries	11,97,775	8 1	14,74,115	0 2
Cash, &c., at Head Office	68,18,869	3 11	71,83,290	12 11
Do. at Branches	1,68,94,192	2 8	1,53,55,373	14 9
	Rs. 9,44,77,395	9 0	9,24,22,483	10 10

The following is the Bank's Memorandum of Liabilities and Assets up to 11th January 1898.

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	
Treasury Balance at Head Office	18,77,695	Dec.
Do. at Branches	6,24,356	Inc.
Other Deposits	10,49,671	Dec.
Post Bills	5,42,764	Inc.
ASSETS.		
Bank's Investments	10,30,872	Dec.
Loans	1,97,922	Inc.
Accounts of Credit	8,00,255	Inc.
Mercantile Bills	5,85,618	Dec.
Cash at Head Office	2,84,421	Inc.
Cash at Branches	15,42,819	Dec.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BUCHANAN—January 11, at The Home, Woodlands, Coonoor, the wife of Robert Buchanan, of a son (prematurely).
LICHTENSTEIN—January 11, at 42, Park Street, Calcutta, the wife of Carl Lichtenstein, of a daughter.
TAYLOR—January 11, at 9, Park Street, Calcutta, the wife of Mr John Taylor, Goslundo, of a daughter.
WILLIAMS—January 8, at Wazirabad, the wife of Alexander C Williams, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

CLARKE—LE MARCHAND—January 10, at Christ Church, Murridpur, by the Rev W Ellison, M A, Chaplain of Mian Mir, Surgeon-Major James Clarke, I M S, to May Julia Sherwill, eldest daughter of Mr W J Le Marchand, District Superintendent of Police.
TAYLOR—HAWARD—January 11, at the Free Church of Scotland, Wellesley Square, Calcutta, by the Rev D Reid, M A. James, younger son of the late Rev J S Taylor, Glasgow, to Lilian Dudley Ward, elder daughter of Henry Haward, Esq., Survey of India.

DEATHS.

McCONECHY—January 11, at Kadambady, Negapatam Henry Ewing Grant, infant son of Daniel and Margare McConechy.
O'DONNELL—January 12, at Oorgaum, Robert Michael, youngest son of Dr T J O'Donnell, aged 6 months.
SWIFT—January 10, at Muzaffarnagar, suddenly, Elisha M Swift, son of the late Rev E P Swift, of Gujranwala.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** ALL communications intended for publication in our columns, should be addressed to the Editor and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, JANUARY 17, 1898.

THE gravity of the situation in the Far East is universally recognised. There are, however, considerations which render it well nigh impossible that any of the Powers concerned will deliberately provoke war or take any step calculated to precipitate it. Japan contemplates the addition to her navy of ten powerful warships, which are now building for her in English, German, and French dockyards. Great activity prevails in her arsenals and she has been concentrating a strong naval force at Nagasaki. If war were declared, she would be deprived of the reinforcements she is looking forward to from the delivery of the powerful ships now under construction. On the other hand, the Continental Powers are bound over to keep the peace until they have secured supplies of coal in naval stations in the Eastern Seas, which as yet none of them have had time to do. Mr. Arthur Diosy, a Hungarian, who has had considerable experience in the Far East, and is now Vice-Chairman of the Japan Society in London, has thrown a useful light on this aspect of the case. All the coaling stations of any importance from Aden to Hongkong are in the hands of Great Britain. On the outbreak of hostilities between any Continental Power and Japan, the British Government would be bound to issue forthwith a proclamation of neutrality, prohibiting either belligerent from obtaining coal which is contraband of war at any British port. The Japanese have abundant supplies of coal in their collieries, which they would of course keep for their own use. The German warships conveying Prince Henry to Chinese waters have coaled at British ports and will require to do so at least three times before arriving at their destination. If war broke out between Germany and Japan, the German ships would be without coal—unless, of course, they could obtain a supply from colliers at sea—a difficult and precarious operation. Mr. Diosy is confident that months, and possibly years, must pass before Russia or Germany can accumulate coal in sufficient quantities at Port Arthur or at Kiaochau to enter on a naval war. It will take even longer to open up the local coal-fields and obtain a supply on the spot. The two naval powers, Japan and Great Britain, possess coal supplies, and the other Powers can do nothing against them. The Japanese consider that the occupation of Kiaochau gives them a great advantage in any possible disagreement with Germany. They could do nothing against that Power in Europe, but if a war broke out, they could certainly take Kiaochau, however strongly it be fortified, as they have command of the Sea. The founder of the Japan Society looks forward to the occupation by Great Britain of Wei-Hai-Wei on its evacuation by the Japanese, on payment of the balance of the war indemnity. In his view, the Government at Yedo would regard the British occupation, "which would be quite as temporary as that of Port Arthur by Russia," as eminently satisfactory, for it would safeguard Japanese interests in China, which are identical with those of Great Britain herself.

The acquisition of Wei-Hai-Wei, dominating the north of the entrance to the Gulf of Petchili, as Port Arthur commands the south, would give rise to international complications of the most serious kind. It might suit Japan to have Great Britain and Russia in a position which would render hostilities inevitable, but it is a step not likely to recommend itself to the British Foreign Office. The Japanese minister in London is as confident as Mr. Diosy that the interests of Japan are in all essentials identical with those of Great Britain, but he says very truly that people in general have very loose ideas of the decisive factors in Eastern Asia. There is nothing as yet disquieting in the acquisition of Kiaochau by Germany. The province of Shantung is one of the poorest in China. If the mineral treasures so much talked about really exist, they have never been worked, and it will cost enormous sums to get at them. The occupation of Kiaochau and Port Arthur, this Japanese diplomatist regards with unconcern. It does not threaten the interests of any other Power. As for Wei-Hai-Wei, its fortifications are worthless. It is held by one Japanese warship and one Brigade, and will be evacuated when the war indemnity is paid. He is at a loss to understand what Germany can hope to gain in such a distant field, seeing how small is her naval strength compared to that of England and Japan. Nevertheless, he admits that Japan would wish that Germany did not occupy Kiaochau. Prince Bismarck appears to wish the same. That candid statesman while anxious to see the Chinese enterprise, now that it is on foot, followed up with energy, hopes that nobody will imagine that he advised it. He was not asked his opinion, which, however, is not altogether adverse, as in his belief Germany is acting in harmony with Russia. Like everybody else, the ex-Chancellor expected that the co-operation of Germany with the Dual Alliance, after the Japanese war, would lead to further combined action, and that expectation has been realised. The Emperor William, after the famous speeches at Kiel and the departure of Prince Henry for China, proceeded to Friedrichsruh to talk the matter over with Bismarck, apparently with the object of conveying the impression that the great ex-Minister approved of the undertaking. If that was the purpose of the visit, it has been discounted with the frankness with which the Prince declares that his advice was never asked, and makes it known that in his opinion Germany ought not to engage in trans-oceanic enterprises except when her commercial interests absolutely require it and advantages can be derived without very great risk. The risk in this business is very considerable, and the advantages are not apparent.

SIR JAMES WESTLAND'S clear and comprehensive statement of the causes of monetary stringency which has of late greatly hampered the commerce of India is one to which in its main outlines exception cannot be taken. One principle cause of the absence of sufficient utilised capital in India is that, owing to the uncertainties of exchange, most of the European capital employed for banking purposes in this country is held in sterling in England, only as much as is absolutely necessary being held in India. As with the bankers so with private capitalists, many of whom prefer to obtain small interest in England on capital of a fixed value, rather than to have much higher interest on investments in a currency subjected to constant fluctuations. This cause was in active operation before the passing of the Currency legislation of 1893, but commerce was not then subjected to such serious inconvenience for want of accommodation as at present, simply because when the supply of money was restricted, the exchange banks could bring out silver, if Council Bills were not available, and have it coined at the Mints. The closing of the Mints has brought about a divergence between the value of raw silver and that of the rupee, greatly in favour of the latter, and hence this method of increasing the supply of money to meet trade requirements is no longer available save at the risk of loss, consequent on a possible decline in the price of silver while the metal is in transit. In fact, the heavy indents made for the depreciated metal by speculators a few months ago form one of the causes of the present stringency, the silver, for which money was remitted abroad, being undisposable at the Mints and unsaleable in the market. But while the white metal is not taken at the Mints, gold can be sold there and at the Currency Offices at the rate of fifteen rupees for each sovereign, and with exchange at the high price it reached last week the transaction would not involve loss, provided that when the remittances of gold ordered out from home for the purpose reached the country two or three weeks hence, exchange had not fallen in the meantime. But there is no guarantee whatever that the rupee which was quoted at one time last week at sixteen pence 3-32ds. will not be a penny or more lower in value by the end of the month—the earliest date by which gold ordered from home last week could reach Bombay. Owing to extreme pressure on their resources made by the triple calamities of famine, war, and plague the Government of India were compelled to ask the Secretary of State to suspend his drawings by means of Council Bills, and thus the principal avenue of receiving money here was closed to the commercial community; so that there has been a combination of circumstances to bring about the existing serious want of accommodation. But although this has been the case and exchange has stood at over the sixteenpenny limit, very little, if any, gold has been tendered at the Mints for rupees. So long as the present uncertainty of exchange lasts, the only remedy for the practical inoperativeness of one of the principal features of the legislation for the establishment of a gold standard, is to reduce to the lowest practical minimum the time now occupied in making gold in England available for exchange at the Mints for rupees. While there is no method known to science by which the transit of precious metals six thousand miles can be made instantaneous, the electric telegraph is available for advising the receipt of sovereigns by the Secretary of State for India, to be paid for at the Mints or the Currency Offices forthwith.

The bill introduced at Calcutta by Sir James Westland on Friday will legalise the issue of money from the Currency Department against gold received on account of that Department by the Secretary of State, who will forthwith remit it to India. Pending the arrival of the gold the currency reserve will, so far as its immediate availability is concerned, be deficient to the extent of its value, but Sir James Westland is convinced that there is no risk from a currency point of view in the transaction. The Finance Minister commends the proposal not so much on account of its removal of a serious obstacle in the way of reaching the gold standard, as because of the assurance it will afford to the commercial community "that there is at least one point beyond which pressure will not go—that there is at least one ultimate means by which immediate supplies of money can be obtained." As the bill puts a channel for monetary supply within reach of the banks and business men and leaves to them the option of using it or not, there can be no reason for objecting to the measure as interfering with the operations of trade. The banking and commercial communities of Calcutta have approved of the scheme, and so far as we are able to gather it is similarly supported in Bombay, with the exception that objection is taken to what is believed to be the intention of Government to give one-eighth of a penny less per rupee for gold sold on demand draft than for sales made by telegraphic transfer. It was scarcely possible for the Finance Minister to introduce the Gold Note Bill without referring to the general question of the attainment of stability in exchange which the Government of India four months ago declared to be "to all appearance approaching by the operation of our own isolated and independent action." But Sir James Westland's remarks afford us no information on this all important subject beyond that already possessed, and nothing was said from which it could be gathered that the Finance Minister is as favourable to the Lindsay scheme as has been reported. Reading between the lines, however, the impression conveyed is that much further loss of time will not elapse before a definite plan is made public, and that one of its features will be "the actual diversion for Indian purposes of a certain amount of gold from the general available stock." It may be hoped that the opportunities for gold remittance to be afforded by the Gold Note Bill will substantially assist in the ordinary course of trade such diversion of gold to this country, so as to reduce the amount which Government will otherwise have to bring out on its own account.

THE exaggerated importance given to athletics in English public schools has again engaged the attention of the Head Masters' Conference. The tutors of the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge lament the continuous decline in the interest taken in intellectual work, arising from the phenomenal cultivation of sport. The young athlete while in his teens sees his name several times a week in the newspapers chronicling his prowess at football, cricket, or on the river. He gains no kudos worth mentioning for proficiency in his studies, which come to be regarded as a bore and a useless interference with the real business of life. Mr. Culley, the Master of the Monmouth School, asked the Conference to concur in a motion that the worship of athletics has increased, is increasing, and ought to be diminished. That view of the matter obtained general acceptance. Mr. Lyttleton, who presided, declared that the evidence was overwhelming that athletics were overdone, and that the higher education is in great danger of being ruined. It may be doubted, however, if it is altogether correct to say that parents consider it a hardship that the sacrifices they make for the education of their offspring have as their ordinary result proficiency in throwing the hammer or in beating the record in the high jump. Ultimately the Conference embodied their unanimous opinion in a resolution that "while fully recognising the value of athletic sports in school training, this Conference earnestly deprecates the increasing importance and excessive publicity that are now accorded to them." The publicity given to athletics in the press is due to the exaggerated importance attached to them by the public of the present day. The newspapers which devote several columns every morning to such matters, would not give as many paragraphs if their readers did not look for them. Whatever may be said of the shortcomings of the educational system in India, the charge of giving an exaggerated importance to physical prowess cannot be urged against it. In India the difficulty is to get boys to take an interest in sports. What is required is instruction for the mind and healthy physical exercise and development for the body, to qualify the student for the active duties of life. In a work on the Education of the Middle Classes in England, M. Leclerc compares the results of the English and French systems, and arrives at the conclusion that the instruction given in French schools is superior in thoroughness and unity of plan, while in the English schools boys are not so well taught, but they receive an education by which they acquire physical power, energy, and ability to think and act for themselves. The French schools are beginning to pay some attention to physical exercises. It would be well if the public schools in England would borrow from the Continental system the habit of work, and teach the boys to attach as much importance to their studies as to their football. The high schools in India might with advantage borrow something from both English and Continental educational methods.

HIS EXCELLENCY LIEUTENANT-GENERAL NAIRNE, accompanied by the Deputy Adjutant-General and Assistant Military Secretary, will arrive at the Victoria Terminus railway station at 6 a.m., to-day. His Excellency's arrival will be private. A salute of 15 guns will be fired from the Saluting Battery at 6-30 a.m. to announce the arrival of his Excellency.

MR. R. H. VINCENT, C.I.E., Commissioner of Police, Bombay, was to have been married on the 11th inst., at Badresch, Mecklenburg-Strelitz, to Frau Paula Mittag, widow of Herr Paul Mittag, of Magdeburg. Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Vincent will leave Brindisi for Bombay in the P. and O. steamer Victoria on 23rd instant.

A CUSTOMS Circular No. 1 of 1898, issued on Friday, notifies that the Government of India are of opinion that machinery for the manufacture of braid—of whatever fibrous material the braid is composed—should be held to be included in entry No. 14 (*a*) of Schedule IV of the Import Tariff.—India-rubber Attock blocks are component parts of railway carriages.

THE Imperial Transport Jelunga is expected here to-day with the 1st Rifle Brigade on board from Singapore for conveyance to England. One hundred men will be landed in Bombay and be attached to the Colaba Depot; they will be despatched this evening to Deolali *en route* to join the 3rd Rifle Brigade.

HER EXCELLENCY LADY SANDHURST was pleased to grant Messrs. Raja Deen Dayal and Sons a sitting in their Studio, on Saturday, at 12 o'clock. Rajah Musavvir Jung received her

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE CRETAN QUESTION AGAIN.

THE ATTITUDE OF RUSSIA.

LONDON, JAN. 15.

M. Zinovieff, the new Russian Ambassador at Constantinople, has demanded an immediate audience of the Sultan concerning affairs in Crete.

It is reported that he insists upon the nomination of Prince George of Greece as Governor, otherwise Russia proposes the annexation of the Island of Crete by Greece.

THE NILE EXPEDITION.

The Cameron Regiment has left Cairo for the front.

The fourth Egyptian battalion has reached Berber, marching from Suakim.

NEW FRENCH COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

General Jamont has been appointed Generalissimo of the French Army, replacing General Saussier, who has retired.

NEW RUSSIAN MINISTER OF WAR.

General Kuropatkin has been appointed Russian Minister of War.

THE EXPEDITION OF PRINCE HENRY OF ORLEANS.

LONDON, JAN. 16.

The steamer leaving Marseilles to-morrow takes 130 Senegalese, besides 12,000 rifles and two mitrailleuses for the expedition under Prince Henry of Orleans into the equatorial Provinces and Abyssinia.

THE ENGINEERS' STRIKE.

The Engineers' strike is virtually over, the men having resolved to withdraw their demand for a 48 hours' week.

The masters, however, will probably insist upon the acceptance of their demands regarding the non-interference of workshops before the resumption of work.

THE ZOLA PROSECUTION.

PARIS, JAN. 14.

General Billot has instructed the Public Prosecutor to commence proceedings against M. Zola for defaming officers.

The Paris students riotously paraded the streets this evening, yelling "Down with Zola! Down with the Jews!"

THE TIRAH EXPEDITION.

OPINIONS OF A CORRESPONDENT.

LONDON, JAN. 14.

The frontier correspondent of the *Daily News* who has been invalided home controverts the current rumours regarding the behaviour of certain regiments, and testifies to the gallantry displayed by all. He says the Frontier Army is the best in the world, and he dwells on the immense moral effect of the victory at Dargai.

TEST MATCH AT ADELAIDE.

In the test match at Adelaide against Stoddarts, Australia has made 310 for two wickets.

JAN. 15.

In the test match at Adelaide Australia has made 552 for nine wickets, of which Darling scored 178, Hill 81, and Tredale 84.

Ranjitsinghji missed two easy catches.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, JAN. 15.

The death is announced of Lewis Carroll, the writer.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, JAN. 14.

The Bombay mails of the 1st instant arrived at Brindisi, yesterday.

THE MEKRAN COAST INCIDENT.

REPORTED PREPARATIONS TO OPPOSE THE BRITISH.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.)

CALCUTTA, JAN. 15.

News from the Mekran Coast shows that Lieutenant Turner was all right on the 10th, that is, twenty-four hours after the attack on Captain Burns' camp. His actual arrival at Omara is not yet reported, but the authorities feel certain that neither he nor Messrs. Prunty and Hickie, who were out in separate camps, could have been subsequently attacked without the fact being known before now.

The detachment of the 30th Beluchis, under Colonel Mayne, which was despatched from Karrachi, has reached Omara, and marched about ten miles into the interior, presumably to meet Lieutenant Turner.

LATER.

Lieutenant Turner has arrived at Ormara all well. Forty-three of Captain Burns' followers also got in safely.

It is reported on fairly good authority that Sher Mahomed and other Chiefs are preparing to resist the British.

SIR POWER PALMER.

It is now definitely settled that Sir Power Palmer will succeed Sir W. Lockhart as Lieutenant-General commanding the Punjab, when the latter becomes Commander-in-Chief.

THE ORDER OF MERIT.

The "Gazette of India" contains a long list of Native N. C. O.'s and men granted the Order of Merit for conspicuous gallantry in the recent fighting in Malakand.

A NEW DUFFERIN HOSPITAL.

Lady Elgin to-day laid the foundation-stone of a new hospital in Calcutta for the Lady Dufferin Fund.

THE POST OFFICE.

A return, to-day published, shows that 38 million articles passed through the India Post Office last year.

INDIAN MARINE.

Engineer Mackey, R.I.M., is gazetted three months' extension of leave on medical certificate.

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

Colonel Miley, Military Department, Accountant-General, is gazetted an extension of the tenure of his appointment up to October 1902.

Colonel Mortimer, R.A., is admitted to Colonel's allowance.

Surgeon-Lieutenants Evans and McDonald, Bombay Establishment, are gazetted Surgeon-Captains.

A RAILWAY ACCIDENT.

A collision occurred on the E. B. S. R., on Friday night, a mail train running into a goods train, and derailing six waggons. The passengers were more shaken than hurt, but the result was a temporary interruption of all telegraphic messages between Calcutta and Assam and Burma, owing to the knocking down of a telegraph post.

THE FATAL POLO ACCIDENT.

LAHORE, JAN. 14.

Details of the accident on the polo field show that Lieutenant Crosbie was on the ball, in fact had scored a goal when Mr. Mappin, 4th Dragoon Guards, and Mr. Sladen, of the King's Own Scottish Borderers, were riding one another off. They unfortunately did not notice Mr. Crosbie, and road clean into him, and two of the ponies rolled over him. He was picked up unconscious and remained so until his death. The regiment has been singularly unfortunate of late, having lost three officers within three months.

THE CURRENCY QUESTION.

THE FINANCE MINISTER'S BILL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JAN. 14.

The following is more important portion of Sir James Westland's speech at to-day's Council meeting:—I propose with the permission of the Council to introduce a measure which will have the effect of assuring the public that there is at least one point beyond which the pressure will not go; that there is at least one ultimate means by which immediate supplies of money can be obtained. We have a large quantity of money locked up in our Currency Reserve, and under existing legal conditions we can make part of it available by issuing it in exchange for gold. At present, however, as I have just explained, supplies of gold (beyond what happens at the moment to be in India) cannot be obtained until three or four weeks have passed. I ask the permission of Council to abolish this interval by enabling me to issue notes from the Currency Department against gold received on account of that department by the Secretary of State which he, receiving, will immediately send out to this country. Pending the arrival of that gold (if any is so tendered to the Secretary of State) the Currency Reserve will, so far as immediate availability is concerned, be deficient to the extent of its value. But as I showed last year in introducing a bill for the investment of a portion of that reserve, the amount we have in hand is ample for the purpose of the assurance of the convertibility of our notes, and there is no risk from a currency point of view in the operation. In fact, the full amount of the reserve will be actually in existence and under our control, although like the silver bullion we used to hold on it, not immediately producible in the form of coin in hand. We do not know, and perhaps we need not care, whether the facility which I ask the Council to enable me to give will be actually availed of or not. The feeling that the stringency of the market can never reach a point where money may actually become unavailable may give the market the relief it wants, and matters may not reach the stage where Council Drawings or Telegraphic Transfers on our Treasury funds being insufficient for the supply of the market supplies by the projected means through the medium of the Currency reserve become necessary, for that is the form in which the measure will actually operate. The Secretary of State will draw on the Treasury, if required, to the full extent to which Treasury funds are available, but if the demand continues beyond that point he will then in issuing his Telegraphic transfers set apart the money received on their account in the form of gold and will take steps to transmit it to this country. The measure which I propose to the Council then takes the form of expending the provisions of section 13 of the Currency Act. That section gives the Governor-General-in-Council the authority to issue notes against gold as well as against silver received in India. The present measure goes one step further in authorizing the issue against gold not actually received in India, but received in England to be as soon as possible transmitted to the Currency Department in India.

BANKERS APPROVE.

I may state that I am warranted in saying that the proposal now laid before the Council has the support both of the banking and of the commercial communities in Calcutta. I have consulted both these communities in framing the scheme, and I would not recommend any measure of the kind unless it had their support and approval. On the other hand, this approval will no doubt go a long way in commending the measure to the Council. It may be desirable to mention in asking permission to introduce this Bill that we have found it unnecessary to make so great use of the Currency Reserve in aid of coinage reform in Bhopal as we anticipated would be required when the Act bearing on the subject was passed last Calcutta Session. We have

ADVANCED FORTY LAKHS OF RUPEES

in all and more than half of that amount has been received back in the form of silver now awaiting recoinage in our mints. I do not know if it will be necessary to make any further advances, but in any case the account will be closed by the end of March, and any further operations in Bhopal after that date conducted without aid from the Currency Reserve. The question will very naturally be asked in this connection what steps the Government has in contemplation with the view of carrying into final effect their

CURRENCY POLICY OF 1893,

and by what actual steps they mean to introduce the gold standard into India. The Bengal Chamber of Commerce have addressed to us this inquiry expressing the opinion that the policy of waiting may involve an indefinite prolongation of the period of transition. I am afraid I am unable at this moment to give a final reply. One thing is clear, namely, that a great advance has been made in respect of the condition of our Indian Currency in the direction in which it was contemplated by the authors of the policy of 1893, that the introduction of a gold standard would become possible. Many points which were then obscure and doubtful have been determined by actual experience. The disasters of the past year, by seriously affecting all Indian trade, set back for the time the current of advance, but bountiful harvests and the renewal of trade activity have restored the position with a suddenness, for which I think, I may say, that the commercial world was not prepared. A distinct advance has also been made in another and most useful direction, namely, that the discussions that took place last autumn have prepared public and official opinion in England for the possible necessity of a measure which may involve the actual diversion for Indian purposes of a certain amount of gold from the general available stock as to the precise measures to be undertaken. All I can say is that the subject is under consideration, not by any means for the first time, but that in a matter of such importance which has to be dealt with yet by the Government of India and the Secretary of State, it is not possible at the present stage to make any definite announcement by giving rise to any particular expectations. I have further to add that we are perfectly alive to

THE GRAVE COMMERCIAL BEARINGS

of the subject which are alluded to in the letter of the Chamber of Commerce, and we believe the mercantile community require no assurance from us that their interests, as well as those of the Government, will have anxious attention at our hands. We are no believers in the theory that what is bad for the interests of Indian Commerce can be of advantage to the interests of the Government of India.

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon. Sir James Westland introduced the Bill, and moved that the Bill and Statement of Objects and Reasons be published in English in the "Gazette of India" and in the local official "Gazettes."

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Council then adjourned till this day week.

The following is the Statement of Objects and Reasons:—The object of this Bill is to afford a means of relief to the severe stringency which now exists in the money market. Section 13 of the Indian Paper Currency Act 1882 authorises the Governor-General-in-Council to direct that Currency Notes shall be used by the Paper Currency Department in exchange for Gold coin and bullion received in India at the office of issue. The bill extends this provision so as to allow the issue of Currency Notes against gold received in London by Her Majesty's Secretary of State if he consents to receive the gold and to transmit it to India.

MR. ALLAN ARTHUR'S VIEWS.

The Hon'ble Mr. Arthur said: "My Lord, with reference to the remarks which have fallen from the Hon'ble Sir James Westland, there is no doubt that the Bill which he proposes to introduce to provide for the issue of Currency notes in exchange for gold received in England will be welcomed by the banking and mercantile communities of India. The proposed Bill, whether the facilities it will give are availed of or not, will tend to allay the anxiety which prevails in regard to the extreme stringency of the Indian money market. The Finance Minister, as he has told us, is able to meet the drawings of the Secretary of State by telegram only to a moderate extent, and the powers which he asks the Council to give him will enable him to supply the Exchange banks, if necessary, with an unlimited quantity of rupees with which to finance the trade of the country at a known cost. While the proposed Bill will have this effect, it will in no way tend to stop the fluctuations in exchange, which it was claimed that the legislation

[* Delayed in transmission.]

of 1893 would lessen, and which since that legislation have been just as violent and often more unexpected than before. My Lord, I should like to point out to the hon'ble member, who has told us that he is unable to give any definite reply to the enquiry which was recently made, as to what the present high bank-rate has seemingly no attraction for those people in this country who have ready money. They are remitting it in thousands of pounds to England, where it would appear they are content with a return of 2 1-2 per cent. on a gold basis as against the present return of 11 per cent. or more in this country on undoubted securities even on Government Paper. While the policy of waiting, to which the hon'ble member refers, will not tend to improve this state of matters, it is satisfactory to note that this very grave question is having the anxious attention and consideration of the mercantile and banking communities, who will welcome any sound currency system, which will result in loanable capital being attracted to and not drained from this country as is the case and never more so than at the present time under the present system—policy, I mean, my Lord, not system. Paragraph 25 of the despatch of the Government of India of last September declared that there is no currency system in India.

THE GOVERNOR'S TOUR.

PRIZE-DISTRIBUTION AT JACOBABAD.

KARACHI, JAN. 15.

His Excellency distributed the prizes on Thursday evening to the winners in the races that took place the previous day and also to the successful competitors in the Horse Show. A large number of European and Native officials, Sirdars, Zamindars, as also the Mirs of Khairpur and Hyderabad were present. His Excellency, accompanied by the Commissioner in Sind, arrived in a carriage drawn by four artillery horses. The Band of the 6th Bombay Cavalry was in attendance. Sanads were presented to Khan Bahadur Mahomed Yakub for special services rendered in the suppression of dacoity in Sind and to Mahomed Murid for faithful service.

Mr. Mackenzie, the Deputy Commissioner, then read the address of the local boards in which he pointed out that this was the 21st year of the Show. The exhibits were less than in the past year, which had been a record year. 1,125 animals were classed. The committee, which was composed of Veterinary-Captain Morgan, Colonel Francis, Major Gott, Colonel Monteith, and Captain Hartigan, having eliminated eight remounts, having been selected at the recent Quetta Show, has reduced the number selected from Jacobabad, northern and frontier horse dealers having been deterred probably on account of disturbances on the frontier from sending their animals. The consistent policy of the executive committee has been to encourage northern dealers to bring certificates. Purchases have been made as follows:—Rs. 13,600 for cavalry, Rs. 1,645 for police, and Rs. 176 Nursery Stock. 60 have been purchased for Lahore.

His Excellency, in reply, regretted that he had not been able to see all the exhibits, but in regard to those he had he would say they were a very fine lot. His Excellency complimented the Deputy Commissioner on the success of the show, and also referred in eulogistic terms to the work of the former Deputy Commissioner. Of mules in regard to the horse shows that are annually held in Jacobabad he would observe that the races that took place impressed him very favourably both in regard to the novel character of some of entries and also the orderly and sporting temper of the spectators. His Excellency also spoke in terms of praise of the services rendered to Government by Sirdar Mahomed Yakub and Khan Bahadur Mahomed Murid.

HIS EXCELLENCY AT A MASONIC FUNCTION.

Lord Sandhurst and staff, with Mr. James, Commissioner, arrived this morning from Sakkur. His Excellency proceeded to Government House at 8-30 a.m. and was conducted by a deputation of the masonic fraternity thence to the Masonic Hall for the purpose of meeting the brethren of the Scottish and English constitutions comprising Lodges Hope, Union, Harmony, Faith, and Khan Bahadur. There was a very large number of the fraternity present despite the inconvenience of the hour. The hall was most tastefully decorated in honour of the occasion, at the entrance of which his Excellency was received by the Grand Lodge officers and conducted to the robing room, where after his Excellency had donned his regalia, he was announced to the Worshipful Master of the Lodge Hope and duly admitted and received in open lodge and conducted to his seat on the dais in the east by the Grand Lodge officers, and after the delivery of grand honours he received the chair from the Worshipful Master and made a brief speech suitable to the occasion; after which, the Right Worshipful Master of Hope presented Lodge Harmony and Grand Lodge and retired along with his Excellency, and Lodge Union, E. C., then opened, receiving his Excellency as Pro-District Grand Master. After he had changed his regalia the same procedure was again followed by the Lodge Union presenting Lodges Khan Bahadur and Faith, after which the Pro District Grand Master retired with the Grand Lodge officers, and after unrobing shook hands with them and left the hall amid three hearty cheers from the brethren.

OPENING OF A LADY DUFFERIN HOSPITAL.

JAN. 16.

On Saturday afternoon, his Excellency the Governor performed the pleasant task of opening the Lady Dufferin Hospital, the foundation-stone of which was laid by Lady Elgin in November 1894. This institution owes its existence to the liberality of Mr. Edulji Dinshaw, who has already built two dispensaries in the town. His Excellency, accompanied by Mr. James, arrived at 2-45 p.m., and was received by a guard-of-honour of the Wiltshires with band and colours, and at the entrance by the members of a provisional committee, who conducted his Excellency to a seat on the dais. The shamiana was crowded, a large number of European ladies and gentlemen of the native community being well represented. After his Excellency took his seat, Miss Arpott, the lady doctor, was introduced to his Excellency. The proceedings then commenced by Mr. James, the president of the provisional committee, reading an address, requesting his Excellency to declare the hospital open. The address gave at some length

THE HISTORY OF THE SCHEME,

stating that the institution which was to be opened presently represented the struggles and efforts of more than twelve years. It was in 1885 that an appeal was first made to the people of Sind to take their share in forwarding the beneficent scheme of the Countess of Dufferin for supplying medical aid to the women of India through the exertions of Mr. Erskine and Colonel Crawford, then, respectively, Commissioner in Sind and Collector of Karachi. Rs. 10,000 were soon collected, and a committee formed to take steps to establish a women's hospital, a grant of Rs. 5,000 being made by the Central Committee of the Dufferin Fund. But further progress was not being made, and the next six years the committee despaired of ever accomplishing their object, when, in 1893, Mr. Eduljee Dinshaw, a wealthy Parsee citizen, generously offered half-a-lakh of rupees to defray the cost of erecting a suitable building, on condition of its being called the Lady Dufferin Hospital, and that it should be placed under such a capable board of management as would ensure its stability and proper administration. The Commissioner of Sind then formed a committee to formulate a scheme to raise funds for the proper maintenance of the hospital, amounting in the aggregate to Rs. 8,100, the Karachi Municipality granting a free building site. The building operations were then commenced, but the completion was somewhat retarded owing to medical advisers of the Government finding it necessary to considerably modify the original plans entailing extra expenditure, which was cheerfully borne by Mr. Edulji. The committee were fortunate in securing the services of Miss Arnott as lady physician for the hospital, as the lady doctor possesses a brilliant record.

THE HOSPITAL CONTAINS

five wards, seven special rooms, accommodating 43 in-patients and quarters for the lady doctor and matron, besides treating poor in-door and out-door patients. The hospital would also become the centre of education for native midwives and nurses. The address also alluded to the financial prospects of the hospital, and expressed a hope that the prosperous citizens would give adequate support towards an institution which it was but their duty to succour and maintain.

Lord Sandhurst, in declaring the hospital open, made a long speech in which he congratulated Mr. James on the completion of the building, and eulogised the liberality of Mr. Edulji Dinshaw, who brought the project to a completion. The selection of Miss Arnott, his Excellency remarked, was good, and that her success would be verified in the future. Regarding the present Civil Hospital, which has been pronounced worse than useless, the Governor said he was glad to learn that another generous-hearted citizen had undertaken to give Rs. 40,000 towards improving and extending the existing hospital accommodation. Referring to plague

THE GOVERNOR CONGRATULATED

the Karachi Plague Committee on the success attending their efforts to combat the disease, and rid Karachi of the pestilence, and paid a well-deserved compliment to British soldiers for the excellent work done by them, remarking that if Karachi was fortunate to remain free from a recrudescence, it would be a record in history. He was convinced that quarantine was the surest way of keeping the disease out, and thought the result achieved by the Karachi Plague Committee was more than a sufficient justification for its appointment. Regarding the future maintenance of the hospital, the Governor said it was one of the most practical and important matters, and he hoped the citizens and the public bodies would supply the institution with annual contributions to enable the committee to keep it in an efficient and perfect state. His Excellency then inspected the building and drove to the Government House to attend

A GARDEN PARTY

given in his honour by the Commissioner. A large number of Europeans and natives were invited to meet his Excellency, who was most affable, and mingled freely among those present. The party proved a great success. His Excellency, with a select party of ladies and gentlemen, was photographed before the entertainment broke up. His Excellency left for Bombay by Kola on Saturday, at 5 p.m., the usual salute being fired by the battery at Manora.

THE RIOT AT CHAKLASI.

A GREATLY EXAGGERATED AFFAIR.

AHMEDABAD, JAN. 15.

Further inquiry into the Kaira district riot shows that a fanatic coolie, styling himself a Bhagat, built a mandva at Chaklasi, some days back, and held a procession with naked swords in the village. The mukhi informed the Mamlatdar of Nadiad and the chief constable. The chief constable arrived on the scene, but had to retreat, receiving some slight injury. The fanatic Bhagat wanted to levy a sort of blackmail on the cultivators when they resisted. About a dozen coolies were arrested. This "Bhagat" had told the people round about that the British *raj* had come to an end and that he would in future be their ruler. They were to pay no more tribute to the Sirkar, but to him. They cut down trees and fired off guns by way of declaring their independence. When the chief constable heard the disturbance he despatched an inspector and sixteen sepoys to the scene. But on their arrival they were received by several hundred villagers armed with bows and arrows, bill-hooks and knives. Only five of the police had rifles, and their ammunition was taken from them before they could use them to much advantage. Thereupon the police fled, leaving one dead man behind them.

Next day fifty armed police were sent against the Bhagat's followers. Two hundred men of the Rifles were also requisitioned, but the villagers had dispersed, abandoning Chaklasi and going in the direction of the Baroda borders. However, there was more work for the police at Porral, near Anand, where the villagers, charging the inmates of the Irish Presbyterian Mission with polluting a well, attacked them.

The statements as to killed and injured have been greatly exaggerated, there only being two or three casualties in all. The troops remain at Chaklasi.

The Bhagat has been arrested.

THE COMING ECLIPSE.

CALCUTTA, JAN. 16.

The Survey of India party, under Mr. Pope, who are to make photographic observations of the coming Eclipse, started for Dumraon some days ago. They are supplied with the newest and most elaborate instruments, which will enable the work to be done without interference from the movement due to rotation of the earth.

Mr. John Eliot, F. R. S., who represents the Government of India, and will make observations on behalf of the Meteorological Department, was to leave Calcutta last night for Western India, where the party of which he is in charge will be stationed.

THE IMPERIAL SERVICE TROOPS.

INDIVIDUAL ACKNOWLEDGMENT OF SERVICES BY GOVERNMENT.

Now that the operations on the frontier are becoming circumscribed, all the Imperial Service troops are being sent back to their respective states, the only exception being the Nabha Regiment, which is on service with the Malakhand Force, and the Transport and Battery trains, for which employment is being found elsewhere. The force has done useful service alike in Tirah and in the Mohmand and Malakhand expeditions, and it is understood that the Queen's general message of appreciation is being supplemented by more individual acknowledgment from the Government of India to the various Chiefs concerned.

THE INSPECTOR-GENERAL'S TOUR.

Sir Howard Melliss, Inspector-General of Imperial Service Troops, left Calcutta on tour last night. He visits Umballa on the 17th, Jummoo on the 20th, Kapurthala on the 24th, and Patiala on the 27th instant, returning to Umballa on the 30th, and thence proceeding through Rajputana and Kathiawar.

INDIAN RAILWAY EARNINGS.

The earnings of the Indian Railways continue to improve. The figures now published show that in the nine months from 1st April to 31st December last the receipts were better by sixty-six lakhs of rupees than in the corresponding months last year. The principal contributor to the improvement is the East Indian Railway, which has done better by forty-three lakhs of rupees than in the same period last year; the North-Western coming next with an improvement of thirty-eight lakhs. On the other hand, the Bombay side show a continued falling off, the Great Indian Peninsula earnings in the nine months being thirty-two lakhs shorter than last year, and the Bombay-Baroda ten lakhs.

GOVERNMENT IRRIGATION WORKS.

The extent to which the Government irrigation works in India for which capital accounts are kept have been a paying concern to the general taxpayer is strikingly brought out into a Notification published yesterday. This shows that after providing interest at the respectable rate of four per cent. on the capital outlay and meeting all charges, both direct and indirect, pertaining to working expenses and the up-keep, a profit was made last year (1896-97) amounting to nearly a crore of rupees. This brings the total gain since the works were started up to four crores.

THEFT AT THE D. A.-G.'S OFFICE.

A CASE OF MEDALS ROBBED.

POONA, JAN. 16.

On the opening of the of the Office of the Deputy-Adjutant-General, on Saturday morning, a large case containing about thirty-eight gold and silver medals was found missing. They were samples of those issued to the troops, and some were very old, dating back to the Battle of Kirkee. The police have arrested a Naik and three Sepoys of the 19th Bombay Infantry, who were on guard. The affair is believed to be the work of peons familiar with the premises. The police are prosecuting inquiries.

AN UNFORTUNATE MISTAKE.

TAKING POISON FOR MEDICINE.

Mr. Charles Buckley, Head Clerk, Chief Engineer's Office, made an unfortunate mistake, on Saturday night, having taken in lieu of medicine a quantity of vegetable poison that was lying on the table. He was soon seized with violent pains, and signs of poisoning become apparent. Medical assistance was summoned, but as his life is in danger he was taken to-day to the Sassoon Hospital. He is still in a critical condition, but the doctors hope to pull him through.

THE PESTILENCE IN POONA.

Saturday's plague returns snows 10 cases and 9 deaths in the City, one case in the Suburban limits; and 14 cases and 15 deaths in the District.

Sunday's returns record 12 cases and 13 deaths in City; one case in the Cantonment; 4 cases and 2 deaths in the Suburban limits; and 3 cases and 4 deaths in the District.

THE TIRAH EXPEDITION.

SIR WILLIAM LOCKHART'S PLANS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.)

*LAHORE, JAN. 14.

Sir William Lockhart proposes leaving India by next week's mail steamer, but has offered to defer his departure for a fortnight in view of the fact that by that time the submission of Afridis will in all probability be complete. If Sir William Lockhart's offer is accepted, he will be able to wind up the Tirah expedition before he leaves.

An Afridi officer has received a demand from his clan for Rs. 63, being his share of the fine imposed on the tribe by Government. He has no option but to remit the money, for his family are in Tirah, and if he does not, things will be made most uncomfortable for them.

Regarding the hasty return down the Bara Valley Sir William Lockhart desired that General Hammond's force might move two marches nearer Tirah, but the Government of India refused to allow this with the result that the second division only having five days, rations had to come on as fast as it could. Their interference did not have even worse results thanks to Colonel Warburton being able in part to restrain some of the clans. What is wanted now is energetic political action. The present is a good opportunity for Colonel Warburton who knows these tribes more intimately than any other political officer, to see what he can do. The march of the division to Dwatoi without opposition was due to the action on his part, and his influence might be of avail to hasten the submission of all clans, now that representations of most of them are inclined to come in. Greater opposition was not experienced at Tonga pass owing to the Bonerwals not knowing by which Kotal Sir Bindon Blood would cross. Umbeyla, Malandri, Pirsai, and Tonga were all visited by our reconnaissances, and the attack was delivered the day after the arrival of the force at the pass, since the tribesmen were all wandering over the valley uncertain which pass to get on to.

Sir Bindon Blood has moved to Tersak. The new line of communication will be Mardan Kalakhat Surkhabi, in which latter place will be the bulk of the Second Brigade and the advanced depot of the commissariat. A road is, it is believed, to be made over the Umbeyla Pass and communication with the force in Boner will be opened that way. Nine hundred mules from Tirah field force will reach Surkhabi to-morrow. They are presumably required in case any of the 2nd Brigade have to be sent in to reinforce the 1st Brigade, as the force now in have taken up nearly the whole of the available mule transport. General Blood intends dealing with the Boner section by section so as not to leave enemies behind him when he moves on. There is a specially holy place, called Pir Baba Ziarat, and it is generally thought that they will fight once more for its honour before giving in. All the passes into Boner are very difficult, both from a transport and a military point of view, and could only be taken with heavy loss against a well armed and plucky enemy.

* Delayed in transmission.

THE CAPTIVE SERGEANT.

CALCUTTA, JAN. 15.

It is reported that Sergeant Walker was likely to b released yesterday.

A RECONNAISSANCE PARTY.

A reconnaissance party on Wednesday from Mamani towards Shinkamp saw a few tribesmen and was fired on returning to camp, but no casualties occurred.

LATER.

Color-Sergeant Walker arrived yesterday at Mamani quite well.

THE KHYBER STILL DISTURBED.

CONTINUED WIRE-CUTTING.

CALCUTTA, JAN. 15.

Jamrud, Jan. 14.—The wire was cut last night between Ali Musjid and Lundi Kotal and an escort for the repairing party has fired on this morning One sepoy was killed and one wounded in two places and a mule was killed. Last night General Hart sent out seventeen parties to try and surprise the wire-cutters, but none were seen.

Jamrud, Jan. 15.—Wire was again cut last night between Ali Musjid and Landi Kotal.

Surkhabi, Jan. 15.—Colonel Faithful and a detachment from General Jeffreys' Force occupied the Ambeyla Pass on the 14th unopposed, a few shots only being fired after their arrival. The Chamlawals have written promising to pay up their fine when and where ordered. General Jeffreys visited the pass on the 15th. The Guides Infantry and 5th Madras Sappers bivouacked on the pass, and the rest of the brigade crossed to Ambeyla village on the 17th. Nine hundred mules are expected on the 16th.

Thall, Jan. 15.—All is quiet in the Kurrum. The Kapurthala Infantry marched to Doaba *en route* to Kushalgarh and Kairtarpur.

GENERAL BLOOD'S MOVEMENTS.

LAHORE, JAN. 15.

Tursak, Jan. 13.—General Blood rode out to-day to visit Bai, about two miles from Pir Baba Ziarat, returning here in the evening, where the head-quarter staff and divisional troops are camped. General Meiklejohn's Brigade having moved to Bai, only Mahomedans have been allowed in Ziarat, which is situated at the end of a fertile and well-watered valley among a clump of trees. The natives seem friendly, and the Salarzai and Asherzai have paid in the share of their fine in arms. The Gadizai and the remainder, including the Chamlawals, have intimated their willingness to do so. Our camp moves to Daggar to-morrow.

There is, we are glad to say, a prospect of a settlement being arrived at with the Afridis. During the last few days signs have not been wanting that the tribesmen are at last inclined to make their submission in order to avoid a fresh invasion of their country in the spring. Sir William Lockhart is so convinced of the real desire of the elders to come to terms that he has proposed to delay his departure for England on the 22nd for a fortnight, in order to treat with the clans and to consider any proposal they may make. We need scarcely say that the Government of India are at one with him in this matter, and the next few days should show whether the Afridis are in earnest in their desire to make terms.

One cause for the change in the attitude of the tribesmen is the action of the Amir. His Highness, as we know, turned back the first deputation of tribesmen which arrived at Jalalabad, but later some 250 Afridis and Orakzai elders journeyed to Kabul and petitioned for help. The Amir entertained them hospitably as co-religionists, but held out no hopes of rendering them assistance, and finally he wrote to the Government of India stating that the deputation was still at Kabul, and asking if the Viceroy wished any particular advice to be given before they were sent away. In reply His Highness was informed that the members of the deputation should be told to return and to use their best influence with their fellow countrymen in order to end the war, which had caused such suffering to the tribes, and would involve further punishment if hostilities were continued. The deputation was accordingly dismissed, the Amir loyally carrying out this suggestion. The return of these men to their homes with the news that no countenance or support could be expected from the ruler of Afghanistan, seems to have had a marked effect.

The outbreak in the country north of the Mekran Coast is not regarded as very serious, though the attack on the British Survey Camp seems to have been a treacherous piece of work. It is believed to have arisen out of a quarrel between Mir Mehrab Ali and his brother, who have long had disputes over land in Kej. The principal tribe there are the Gichkis, who have more than once rebelled against the Khan of Kalat. They number 10,000, including women and children, and are badly armed. The local Governor had detachments of the Khan's reformed troops at Nasirabad with an outpost at Turbat. It was at the latter place that the trouble first began, and a detachment was concentrated at Nasirabad. The presence of our Survey Party with a camp known to contain treasure seemed the tribes men into the attack, as Captain Burn at Chambor. When Captain Burn reached Balor the Khan of that place at once went off with a party of his men to Sami, where Lieutenant Turner was surveying, and brought back his party in safety. Lieutenant Turner is now reported to be on his way to Omara, where Captain Burn is awaiting him. The tribesmen have looted Pasni on the Mekran Coast, and cut the land telegraph line in several places, but the communication between Gwadur and Karachi is maintained by cable. As it is not yet certain how far the rising may spread, orders have been issued for the following troops to concentrate at Karachi: Two guns of the Hazara Mountain Battery from Abbottabad, half a squadron of the 6th Bombay Cavalry from Jacobabad, 250 rifles of the 30th Baluchis from Hyderabad and Jacobabad. If it is found that Nasirabad has been invested, this force will be sent on. The first detachment of 250 rifles of the 30th Baluchis should have reached Omara early on Thursday. The 1st Bombay Grenadiers from Peshin will replace the Baluchis at Karachi, Hyderabad and Jacobabad.—*Pioneer*, Jan. 15.

SPORT IN ENGLAND.

LONDON, DEC. 24.

Sport in the coverts may be considered at an end with the close of the present month. The crack shots, whose services are most in demand, are not keen about second days in the woods, and after the arrival of the New Year many of them seek change of scene and occupation in the South of France or elsewhere abroad. It is somewhat strange that few, if any, of our brilliant shots are partial to foxhunting. Many good men with the gun are also skilled in wielding the salmon rod, and may not be averse on occasion to capture the speckled trout. The gun and the rod agree well together, but foxhunting stands alone. The "sport of kings" will brook no rival. It claims the absolute allegiance of its votaries, and engrosses their attention for eight months in every year.

In most districts pheasants, both wild and hand-reared, throve well during the spring and summer, a very large proportion of those bred artificially being brought to bag. In some parts of England an epidemic skin disease attacked the young birds and caused considerable mortality. The origin of the ailment and the means of prevention merit the attention of those who rear pheasants. It is practically certain that the disease is caused by selecting unhealthy hens as foster mothers and by rearing birds on the same ground year after year. The epidemic spreads with great rapidity, and all the pheasants attacked should be destroyed at once, and those not affected removed to untainted ground. Great care should be exercised in the choice of foster mothers, and the coops should be placed on fresh land every season.

Among bags compiled in the coverts this season the following are deserving of mention:—At Kingswood Warren a party accounted for 3,082 head of game in two days, all but about 500 head being pheasants. The guns included such well-known performers as Lord Westbury, Captain Lang, and Sir Courtenay Boyle. At Kingsclere, Berkshire, Lord Carnarvon and his guests reached the huge total of 6,784 head in three days; the bag consisted in about equal proportions of pheasants and rabbits; patridges, hares, and "various" only contributing twenty-four head. At this the record shoot of the year the guns were Princes Victor and Frederick Dhuleep Sing, Lords Westmorland and Ashburton, Mr. Rutherford, and the host. At Studley Royal, Lord Ripon's residence in Yorkshire, six guns brought down nearly 6,000 pheasants in four days. On this estate last season 4,430 head were killed in two days; the bag on the second day numbering over 2,000 pheasants, of which more than 800 fell to the gun of Earl de Grey. Shooting the coverts at Balnacaan, Inverness-shire, Mr. Bradley Martin and party killed in five days 4,400 head, of which upwards of 500 were wild duck, 35 woodcock being also included in the total. The best score at the bunnies was made in Ireland, where, at Jenkinstown, Kilkenny, the Hon. Richard Bellew and his friends accounted for 6,963 in four days; from six to ten guns were engaged, and the best day yielded nearly 2,000 rabbits. In North Wales excellent sport was obtained, as usual, at Rhiwlas, Mr. J. Price's residence, near Bala. Many men prefer a varied bag to that which—to quote certain sporting scribes—is remarkable only for its "plethoric proportions." The never-ending round of pheasants and rabbits is apt to become wearisome, but the following bag, made at Rhiwlas this season, is not open to any such objection. A total of 725 head, obtained in a single day, included these twelve varieties: Pheasant, partridge, grouse, hare, rabbit, woodcock, snipe, golden plover, wood-pigeon, landrail—fox. To Rhiwlas also must be credited about the best score ever made at rabbits. In 1885 nine guns killed 5,086 in one day. Earl de Grey was of the party, and his unerring aim was responsible for nearly 1,000 in the total.

On many rivers the spawning season for salmon is already over, with results which in some instances have been far from satisfactory. On the Helmsdale, one of the best early salmon rivers in Scotland, all the ova had been deposited by the beginning of the month, and for a number of years past fish have not been so scarce on the redds. Drought and over-netting are mentioned as factors in the matter, but there are grounds for supposing that natural causes have assisted to reduce the stock of salmon in this fine river. For three years in succession heavy floods have occurred during and after the spawning season, and it is feared that a vast quantity of ova was destroyed. Comparatively few salmon have yet appeared in the upper reaches of the Tweed, the majority of the fish on the redds being bull-trout. It seems probable that salmon will be late in breeding on the great South of Scotland river, as was the case last season. In the "Manchester Guardian" some little time ago I referred to the indifferent character of the sport obtained by the rods on the Shannon during the past season. I now hear, on undeniable authority, that a very large proportion of the salmon taken with the rod showed evident marks of having been entangled in nets. The respite of the salmon from its enemy man is but a short one. On the last day of November anglers on Tweedside were still busy, and on several Scotch rivers the open season for the rods commences on January 11. The Helmsdale, Naver, and Borgie are among those which open on that date; four days later the Tay comes in season, and salmon fishing will have commenced on almost every river in Scotland by the 10th of February. In England the Coquet is one of the earliest rivers; it opens on February 1.

The hopes that were indulged in of an amicable arrangement being arrived at between Wales and the other members of the International Football Board seem likely to be frustrated. A week ago it was pretty generally understood that the dispute was virtually settled, and that the match between England and Wales would take place in the middle of next month. This is not the case, however. It is very improbable, in fact, that Wales will play any international games this season. Trial games may be played, and caps will be awarded, but the temper of the members of the International Board is not by any means reassuring. Apart from the old grievance between Scotland and Wales, matters have been complicated by the alleged professional practices at Devonport. The Welsh Union complains that by unfair means it has been deprived of several of its best players, and practically accuses the English Union of sanctioning practices contrary to the amateur laws. The English Union after treating the matter very tardily, now propose to hold an inquiry early next month. It has for a

and Wolverhampton Wanderers was drawn. The Corinthians won matches against Leicester Fosse and Derby County. In the League Championship on Wednesday Sheffield United were beaten by Liverpool by two goals to one, at Sheffield. This was Sheffield's second defeat during the season's competition; but even now they are only one point behind Aston Villa, with two matches fewer played.

Thirteen degrees of frost were registered in the Lincolnshire fens on Friday, and skating was begun on still and shallow waters. The ice on Bury Fen, at Bluntisham, Huntingdonshire, was an inch thick. Good skating was possible at Wisley Mere, two miles from Cobham, Surrey. Skating was freely indulged in on Wanstead Flats on Christmas Day and Monday. The lakes in Wanstead park were also frozen over, but the keepers would not allow visitors to skate there. On Monday a thaw set in about midday. Throughout South Bucks and Bedfordshire intensely cold weather prevailed on Christmas Day, and there was skating on all shallow waters, while parts of the river Lea afforded some good courses. The frost continued until Monday morning, when the thermometer rose 10deg. At Huntingdon Fen a party of boys were skating, when the ice gave way and one was drowned. The popular amusement in South Lincolnshire on Christmas Day was skating, in which large numbers indulged, the frozen drains which intersect the fens providing excellent courses. The Wash at Cowbit was also a favourite resort. The Lincolnshire Skating Association on Monday received a report from the Ice Committee that owing to the break of frost racing was impracticable, and consequently the amateur championship of the county, which had been arranged to be contested at Spalding on Monday afternoon, was postponed.

The Manchester Golf Company, Limited, has issued its prospectus, and now invites applications for shares, and, by implication, for membership of the club. The capital of £1,500 is to be in 300 shares of £5 each, of which £3 will be called up and payable on application. The members of the Mancester Club have subscribed for about a third of the capital, and the remainder is offered for public subscription. It is not necessary here to discuss the financial prospects of the company, but if a practical and competent set of directors is any guarantee of success the shareholders need have little anxiety. Four members of the board—Messrs. Macalister, Barbyshire, Knight, and Haig—are prominent members of the Manchester Club. The remaining three are Mr. Prestwich, who shows the practical sympathy of the old Manchester Club with its lusty rival; Mr. Milne, who could almost ensure the success of the scheme by bringing in the other golfing members of his family; and Mr. Gillett, who, as the holder of the Balfour Cup is an object of profound respect to his fellow-golfers. These seven gentlemen would make a capital match team, and Directors v. Shareholders might make an interesting fixture for the opening day.

Mr. Hutchinson, in his "Rise and Growth of Golf in England," the seventh instalment of which appears in this week's "Golf," makes very carefully and moderately a suggestion which may be the commencement of a considerable controversy. Referring to the championships, he says: "The vicinity of a large town, so favourable to the growth and progress of a young club is not an altogether delightful accident when the club has grown to the importance of the Royal Liverpool and has important matches played on its links. Already the crowds that have attended the championships, both amateur and open, have proved unmanageably great. The spectators have incommoded the players beyond the limit that the latter can be expected to tolerate long; and it is only to be anticipated that this crowd will increase rather than diminish in years to come." Mr. Hutchinson thinks that it will be necessary to play the big matches—and by these I take it he means simply the championships—elsewhere, and that "then may Westward Ho! with reason resuscitate her claim, and urge that in her blessed isolation the champions may fight out their battles without distraction by the crowded gallery. The substitution of Westward Ho! for Hoylake as a championship course would be, perhaps, a bitter pill for the Royal Liverpool Club to swallow. It would be superfluous for me to offer an opinion upon the matter, except so far as to say that in golf, as in every other game, the pleasure and convenience of the players are to be considered, and that any modification or curtailment of it for the sake of spectators is intolerable.

The season of golf dinners is upon us, and golfing papers contain numerous reports of what is said and done upon these occasions. It is a mistake, I think, to report the proceedings, even the intial proceedings, of a golf dinner. They should be buried in profound silence. Most of us can only talk drivel on these occasions, and even the wits are misreported injuriously. It is really of no consequence that an unsympathetic world should know who proposed a toast, or whether it was "The Village Blacksmith" or "The Midshipmite" that was so touchingly rendered by the popular secretary. These things do not matter. I have a suggestion, though, for an after-dinner speaker. Let him try a plain, a simple, a serious, an unstrained speech. There is a great success in it. It might be taken as a marvel of subtlety and ironical intention, but the return to nature is always refreshing. Perhaps it is hardly fair to consider the subject of golf dinners immediately after Christmas. They, too, seem to suffer from repetition; they constitute a laborious method of arriving at good fellowship, too resolute attempts at gaiety. The fixed period is the mischief; the golf dinner should minister to an imperative need, and should be held whenever a body of golfers feel that they must have it. We should not be left to the mercy of the calendar.

The most salient features in connexion with the past racing season were, beyond all doubt, the striking confirmation of his three-year-old merits given by Persimmon in the two races which brought his turf career to so glorious a close, the many successes gained by horses bred in Ireland and in the United States, and the almost uniform excellence of some five or six two-year-olds, only one of which holds an engagement in next year's Derby. The success of Galtee More has had the effect of enabling his owner to take the place of Mr. Leopold Rothschild at the head of the winning owners of the year, though he has not, as will be seen from the appended table, won half the amount which was secured by Mr. Leopold Rothschild last year. The list of those who have won the most during the past 14 years is as follows; but it need hardly be said that the amount won in stakes is not always proof of success or failure, all depending upon the size of the racing stud.

Name of Owner.	Year.	Amount won.
M C J Lefevre	1881	£20,600
Mr J Hammond	1884	12,400
Mr R Peck	1885	22,200
Duke of Westminster	1886	24,800
Mr George Baird	1887	20,000
Duke of Portland	1888	28,800
Duke of Portland	1889	73,000
Duke of Portland	1890	25,200
Mr N Fenwick	1891	20,800
Baron Hirsch	1892	33,400
Mr H M'Calmont	1893	23,100
Mr H M'Calmont	1894	37,700
Mr Leopold Rothschild	1895	20,700
Mr Leopold Rothschild	1896	46,800
Mr J Gubbins	1897	22,739

The following table will show how the principal owners have fared by comparison with the three previous years:—

Name of Owner.	Number of races won.	Amount won in 1897.	Amount won in 1896.	Amount won in 1895.	Amount won in 1894.
		£	£	£	£
Mr J Gubbins	8	22,739	5,683	868	913
Mr Leopold Rothschild	32	17,464	46,706	20,700	5,731
Prince of Wales	9	14,770	26,819	8,281	3,429
Earl of Rosebery	9	15,385	11,257	17,206	5,763
Lord William Beresford and Mr Lorillard	31	14,261	7,373	None	None
M R Lebaudy	39	13,534	11,207	8,793	9,076
Duke of Devonshire	9	10,980	3,465	1,160	2,962
Mr C D Rose	11	10,227	2,712	1,310	2,777
Mr Douglas Baird	13	9,460	659	4,272	4,964
Mr Hamar Bass	1	8,667	3,145	1,775	923
Mr L Bergery	10	8,460	6,060	5,439	1,057
Sir J B Maple	32	7,724	3,881	12,877	7,795
Sir R W Griffith	17	7,492	4,101	2,121	785
Mr H M'Calmont	13	7,284	7,986	15,011	37,674
Mr R D Tankerville	18	7,035	1,000	None	None
Mr Calvert	18	6,882	3,352	109	None
Mrs Langtry	19	6,614	4,827	2,110	1,372
Prince Soltykoff	19	6,202	4,931	4,835	1,835
Captain Greer	13	5,732	3,923	None	718
Mr H T Barclay	5	4,915	400	317	722
Lord Stanley	16	4,875	5,953	2,784	None
Mr Fairie	10	4,760	4,209	7,340	5,822
Earl of Durham	20	4,778	6,694	3,371	536
Mr D Seymour	17	4,220	1,141	None	None
Duke of Westminster	10	4,317	23,016	16,175	10,338
Lord Rhodlip	1	4,215	468	191	1,038
Lord Allington and Sir F Johnstone	6	4,119	2,204	14,830	8,842
Mr Arthur Janes	6	4,090	147	612	None
Mr Theobalds	6	4,047	1,861	1,123	—
Mr A Cohen	5	3,497	—	5,912	835
Sir W Ingram	14	3,466	617	None	None
Mr R C Vyner	24	3,412	2,841	4,377	3,923
Mr W M Low	6	3,186	4,096	2,165	1,538
Early Ellesmore	11	3,134	3,896	4,308	4,389

With regard to the amounts secured by the leading training stables, it is interesting to note that Mr. Marsh, whose employers include the Prince of Wales, the Duke of Devonshire, Lord Warwick, Lord Wolverton, Lord Charles Montagu, and Lord William Beresford, stands first with 39 winners of £33,531, while S. Darling, though he has only had 13 winners of 28 races, is second with £29,237, thanks to Galtee More, reinforced by Kilcock and Wildfowler. Lord Rosebery's private trainer, though he has only nine winners, is third with £15,366.

Michael, the Welsh cyclist, defeated the Englishman Chase on Saturday in a 30-mile race at New York. Michael led at the start. Both had bad falls. Chase coming to grief twice. In the 15th mile Chase was thrown in a "mix up," and his bicycle was damaged. He had to change his mount twice before he was again suited. At the 28th mile the Englishman was giving his opponent a fair race, though he was about two miles behind, but in the 29th he came into collision with one of his pacemakers, who had slipped, and was thrown on his head. No bones were broken, but he had to be carried off the track.

A Reuter telegram from New York states that the University of Pennsylvania will send an athletic team, to meet Cambridge University next year.

THE INDIAN FAMINE FUND.

A meeting of the Central Executive Committee of the Indian Famine Charitable Relief Fund was held at the Imperial Secretariat, on Tuesday, the 11th instan, at which the Honourable Sir Francis W. Maclean K.C.I.E., presided.

Correspondence which had passed between the Central Committee and the Bengal Provincial Committe on the subject of the recent allotment of Rs.50,000 to Chittagong, was read, and it was decided that the payment be adopted by the Central Committee.

Certain letters were also discussed which had been received from three missionaries in Cuddapah, relating to the administration of the fund in that district. The matter had already been referred to the Madras Provincial Committee for report, and it was decided to reply to the missionaries to the effect that the Central Committee were satisfied with the explanation afforded by the Madras Committee, and that it was not intended to take any further action in the matter.

An application from the Madras Committee for further assistance was also considered. It appears that on account of the partial failure of the N. E. monsoon, there has been a recrudescence of distress in certain parts of the Madras Presidency. It was decided to ask the Madras Committee to furnish an estimate of their requirements, and in the meantime they were to be empowered to utilise a sum of about Rs. 3,000, collected for the General Fund, for the purpose of relief in the Madras Presidency.

It was reported that a further investment of Rs. 65,000 had been made on account of the Famine Fund, and that a sum of Rs. 2,000 had been transferred to the office account.

Estimates, which had been received from the North-Western Provinces and Oudh and the Central Provinces for the future maintenance of famine-orphans in those provinces, were also considered. The N.-W. P. Committee had asked for a grant of four lakhs for the maintenance of 1,586 orphans: while in the Central Provinces a sum of three lakhs was asked for the support of 2,026 orphans.

After full consideration two alternative schemes were drawn up, and it was decided to refer both of these to the Local Governments concerned, and enquire which of them they would prefer. According to the first scheme a sum of three lakhs would be allotted to each province for the maintenance of their orphans; and the whole balance in the hands of the Central Committee would be invested and lodged in the hands of trustees, with power to expend both principal and interest from time to time on any of the four objects (including the maintenance of orphans), for which the Indian Famine Charitable Relief Fund was established.

Under the second scheme only a small sum would be allotted to each province, sufficient to support the orphans for one year: and the whole remaining balance would be placed with trustees, with similar powers as under the first scheme: and each Local Government would be required to submit to the trustees' annual estimates of the sums required for expenditure on orphans' funds being allotted by the trustees for this purpose year by year as required.

THE TRADE IN ARMS IN THE GULF.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—From my personal experience for nearly seven years as the chief officer of the Custom Farmer at Muscat and Mattra I corroborate every word of your correspondent of the 10th instant in the remarks about the trading in arm and ammunition in the Persian Gulf, in all and every particulars. Although in my time the English rifles of the best make were very rarely imported in the Gulf, as the importers could not find purchasers for a big consignment, the only purchasers at the time were few Sheikhs and some rich landholders in the interior of Oman and Bahatina who could offer to pay from a hundred to two hundred dollars for each such weapon.

But thousands of cheap guns of American and Continental make were annually imported from those countries either direct or via Zanzibar and Aden. One of the chief emporiums at the time I speak of was Muscat, as at present; and from Muscat the arms were taken over in dhows to the south and north coast ports via Sure and Kuriat to Jaalan and Oman, and also from Bahatinan coast via Burqa, Sohar, Mesnah, Sharqa, and Budabbi to Rasal-Khemah, Gairiah, as far as the desert of Nadjd, the head-quarter of the furious Wahabees, and also to the east coast via Makran coast ports to Kage and Kalat as far as the Baluchistan frontier cities.

The rifles of American and other inferior make are nowadays replaced by those of the best-make precious arms, like the Martinis, Lee-Metfords, and Winchester, etc., imported direct from England and other Continental ports on account of the international free trade advantages. The rifles of the high quality as at present imported to the Gulf which in my time could be had at least for a hundred dollars with great difficulty could now be easily had for half the amount, and thereupon the Customs' farmers of Muscat and other big ports in the Gulf have made a monopoly of this trade and have made lakhs and lakhs out of it during the last ten years. One of the effective methods of restricting this dangerous trade, according to my humble idea, is the first and foremost to check the export from the original sources, and secondly that the Resident at Bushire and the Consul-General at Muscat should issue orders prohibiting the English and the other subjects to trade in arms under severe penalties, except those having a license from the proper authorities.—Yours, &c.,

Jan. 15. M.

THE MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.

WITHDRAWAL OF A CANDIDATE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—May I request you to publish the accompanying letter addressed to the Municipal Commissioner in your next issue and oblige me by allowing me through your journal to express my deep sense of obligations to the Mandvis Ward voters—chiefly the Cutchi and Alahi Memon communities, and especially their leading Setts, the Noorani, Khandvani, and Kadwani gentlemen, for their kind promise of votes and support, and to inform them not to trouble themselves any more next Monday.—Yours, &c.,

NADIRSHAW H. E. SUKHIA,

Jan. 15.

To the Municipal Commissioner, Bombay.

SIR,—Having been requested by several parties to oblige them by not pressing my candidature for the next General Municipal Election from the Mandvie (B) Ward, I beg to intimate that I withdraw my candidature this time.—Yours, &c.,

NADIRSHAW H. E. SUKHIA, L.V.Sc., L.M. & S.

Lord Crewe, while hunting with the Cheshire hounds on Dec. 27, was thrown from his horse and sustained a fracture of the collar-bone and injuries to his head.

A serious fire occurred at Port-au-Prince, Hayti, on December 28, which rendered 3,000 persons homeless. An earthquake took place on December 29, but it appears to have caused no injury to life or limb.

Great distress prevails at present in Vienna, and the "Times'" correspondent there speaks of the widespread and growing discontent among the lower classes, both rural and urban, throughout the Dual Monarchy.

The French population statistics show that during the year 1896,the number of births exceeded the number of deaths by 93,700, whereas in 1895 there were 27,813 more deaths than births. The total population of France at the end of 1896 was 38,133,226.

BOMBAY EXTRA RACES.

The fourth extra meeting was held on Saturday and was quite as successful as the previous ones. A nice little card of six races was provided by the executive and good sport resulted therefrom. The race for walers which was advertised in the prospectus fell through owing to a lack of entries, and a pony selling race was substituted. The wily "bookie" once more had a good time of it. It is indeed a hard thing to make money on the Mahaluxmi course! The afternoon started with the Pony Plate, which was looked on as a soft thing for Taiseer. That pony, however, never had a show, and Romeo—one of these terrible outsiders—cantered home as he liked. The Mahaluxmi plate enabled backers to buy back a little of their money—if so inclined—over Waress, who won a good race by half a length. The third race, "the Worli Plate," was won by The Invincible, the favorite, Ascot, getting left at the post. The substitution Plate brought to the front another outsider in Ajmere, who won easily; Landrail, who occupied first place in the betting, being placed third. The sixth race, "The New Year Stakes," gave "Bawbee" the chance she has been waiting for, and she beat the favourite, Nobleman, by half-a-length. The last race of the afternoon was won by Sachim—somewhat of a surprise, as Sheriff was thought to be the tip of the day. The Government House party were present during the afternoon, and a fair number of people occupied the grand stand. Rumour has it that in the near future the weekly meetings may be enlivened by a race or two over the sticks. This would vary the monotony, and would doubtless fill if advertised long enough beforehand. During the afternoon the Band of the Marine Battalion played a selection of music. The following are the results:—

1st Race.—"The Pony Plate." Distance—6 furlongs. Rs. 200. For all Arab ponies. Weights—13-2 to carry 9st. 3lbs. W. I. Penalties: Winners, once, 4lbs; twice, 7lbs.; oftener, 10lbs. Winners of a race value Rs. 500 or over 7lbs. extra. Allowances—Maidens allowed 7lbs. Ponies that have not won a race value Rs. 180 allowed 3lbs., accumulative.

Mr R B's b a p Romeo, 9st 11b, Greenhalgh 1
Mr Ali bin Talib's b a p Malta, 8st 12lbs, C 15 Mahomed..... 2
Mr Aga S Shah's b a p Taisseer, 10st 6lbs, Aga S Shah..... 3
Mr Joosuff Alli Mahomed's b a p Driver, 8st 2lbs, Jakoo ... 0

Betting: 4 to 1 on Taiseer; 5 to 1 against Malta and Romeo; and 6 to 1 Driver.

Malta jumped off with a slight lead, with Romeo lying close up, and Taiseer third. At the distance Romeo came away as he liked, and won easily; Taiseer being beaten for second place by a length. Time—1min. 23 1-2secs.

2nd Race—"The Mahaluxmi Plate." Distance—5 furlongs. Rs. 200. For all Galloways. Weight—English and Colonial 14 hands to carry 10st 7lbs, Arabs to carry 9st, C B's, to carry 8st 9lbs W. I. Penalties—Winners: once, 4lbs; twice, 7 lbs; oftener, 10lbs. Winners of a race value Rs 900 5lbs in addition. Allowance—Maidens, 5lbs. Animals that have not won a race value Rs. 500 3lbs, accumulative.

Mr F C Allen's b a m m Waress 10st 2lbs, Aga S Shah..... 1
Mr R P Kapadia's c a g Freddie, 9st 12lbs, Greenhalgh... 2
H H Aga Khan's b a g Hellos 9st 9lbs, Namah 3
Mr R B's b a m m Wassail, 10st, Miza 0

Betting: 3 to 1 on Waress; and 3 to 1 against the others.

Freddie jumped away with a lead, and up to the bend looked all over a winner. At that point, however, the favorite came away, and after a good race beat him half-a-length. Time—1min 6secs.

3rd Race.—"The Worli Plate." Distance—5 furlongs. Rs. 200. For all Arabs landed since 1st August, 1897. Weight—For age. Penalties—Winners of a race value Rs. 180: once, 4lbs.; oftener, 7lbs. Allowances—Galloways allowed 7lbs.

Mr Ali bin Amir's b a p Invincible, 8st 11b, Ebrahim 1
Mr Ali bin Amir's b a p Massowah, 8st 9lb, M -oda..... 2
Mr Lyndon Bibb's b a p Ajmere, 9st 5lbs, Greenhalgh..... 0
Mr Aga Mirza Ahmed and S A W's g a c Ascot, 9st 4lbs, C B Mahomed 0
H H Aga Khan's ch a g Shot Silk, 7st 13lbs, Namah..... 0
Mr Joosuffally Mahomed's lt g ag Barrister, 7st 11lb, Heroo 0

Betting: 1½ to 1 against Ascot; 2 to 1 Atlas; 3 to 1 Invincible and Massowah; and 4 to 1 the others.

Ascot got left at the post at the fall of the flag, and the field was led by Barrister up to the distance, where Invincible came through and won by a length from Massowah; Ascot getting into third place.—Time—1min. 11secs.

4th Race.—"The Substitution Plate." Distance—5 furlongs. Rs. 200. For maiden Arab Galloways 13-3 and under which have not won a race value Rs. 350 this season. 13-3 to carry 9st, 10lbs, W. I. Animals landed since 1st August, 1897, allowed 7lbs.

Mr Ali bin Talib's b a g Ajmere, 9st 6lbs, Heroo..... 1
Mr Faha i bin Saif's c a p Mooktar, 9st 3lbs, Gunia 2
Mr Ali bin Amir's g a p Inspector, 9st 3lbs, Ebrahim 0
Chief of Kagal's b a p Good Luck, 8st 11bs, Jakoo 0
Mr J B's b a p Suer, 9st, Mirza..... 0
Capt B Levett's b a g Landrail, 9st 4lbs, Aga S Shah..... 0

Betting: Evens Landrail; 2 to 1 Inspector; 3 to 1 Ajmere; 6 to 1 Good Luck; and 8 to 1 the others.

Ajmere jumped off with the lead, and was never headed, winning easily from Mooktar, who beat Landrail half-a-length for second place. Time—1min. 10 1-2secs.

5th Race.—"The New Year Stakes." Distance—5 furlongs. Rs. 200. A handicap for all Arab and C.B. Galloways 13-3 and under.

Mr J Mollison's b ch m Bawbee, 8st 10lbs, Ebrahim..... 1
Mr B Pestonji's b a g Nobleman, 10st 5lbs, Greenhalgh 2
Mr A M Bushar's g a g Liverpool, 9-t 2lbs, Heroo 3
Mr Alloo Hoosein's g ab m Sally, 8st 7lbs, Dhaokill..... 0
Mr A Amin's b a m Nellie, 8st 5lbs, Miza 0
Mr M S R's b a g Zoohair, 7st 11lbs, Jakoo..... 0
Mr Adam Yar Mahomed's g a g Young, Shahist 3lbs, Dawood 0

Betting: 1½ Nobleman and Bawbee; 2 to 1 Sally 3 to 1; Liverpool 5 to 1 Zoohair; and 8 to 1 the others

Sally jumped away at a great, pace with Nobleman and Bawbee in close attendance. At the bend the grey countrybred fell away, and Nobleman and Bawbee had a great race up the straight, with Liverpool running them close. Bawbee lasted out, and beat Nobleman a length; same distance between second of third. Time—1m. 8 1-2secs.

6th Race. "Selling Race." Distance—5 furlongs. For all Arab horses. If entered to be sold for Rs. 1,500 to carry 10st. 4lbs, allowed for every Rs. 250 down to Rs. 500. Allowances—Maidens allowed 5lbs. Horses landed since 1st August, 1897, allowed 10lbs. Galloways allowed 5lbs.

Mr Alloo Moos in's g a g Sachim, 8st 5lbs, Dhaokill 1
Mr R P Kapadia's c g Sheriff, 9st 7 lbs, Greenhalgh 2
Aga S Shah's gm a Shamshad, 8st 6lbs, Nawab 3
Mr D D's g a g Thakore, 9st 2lbs, Mirza..... 0

Betting: Evens Shamshad; 1½ to 1 Sheriff and Sachim; and 4 to 1 Thakore.

Sachim got away with a long lead, and maintained it to the end, winning easily from Sheriff. No time recorded.

D'ARC'S MARIONETTES.

The Marionettes, at the Tivoli Theatre, have certainly taken on in Bombay, for, although a performance is given each evening with a matinee on Saturdays, there is generally a good audience. Although it is not possible to make frequent changes in the programme, many people who have been once desire to go again, and as to the children they are never tired of seeing the dancing dolls. The patomime now being played is "Bluebeard," in which the scene in the Demon's Cave and a sight of the terrible Blue Chamber have many amusing set-offs, and the opportune appearance of the Fairy Queen leads at the end to a transformation of the characters into clown, pantaloon, harlequin, and columbines, in which capacities they amuse the audience for a full half-hour. The Marionettes are well dressed and well manipulated, the scenic effects are good, and the entertainment is both clever and amusing. Mons. D'Arc intends closing his season in Bombay on the 29th instant, after which he will take his troupe of performers to Cawnpore, Agra, and other cities of the North-West.

THE COMING ECLIPSE.

TELEGRAPHIC ARRANGEMENTS AT JEUR.

For the convenience of the press and the general public, Mr. S. H. C. Hutchinson, Superintendent, Bombay Division, has arranged that a Government telegraph office shall be opened at Jeur, in a tent pitched closed to the railway station, on the morning of the 21st instant, and be kept open until the morning of the 23rd instant. The arrangement is, no doubt, one which will be fully appreciated.

The marriage arranged between Ethel, elder daughter of Mr. W. Moresby Chinnery, of Hatchford, Cobham, Surrey, and Captain Baker-Carr, Rifle Brigade, aide-de-camp to Lord Elgin, will not take place.

The resignation of M. Billot, French Ambassador at Rome, is stated to be due to the failure of his health. He will be succeeded by M. Barrere, at present Ambassador to Switzerland. M. de Montholon, French Minister in Brussels, will take the place of M. Barrere at Berne, and will probably be succeeded by M. Gerard, now French Minister in China.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Sir James Lyall, President of the Famine Commission, conferred with the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal on Thursday. It has been arranged that the Commission will take Behar local witnesses first, and Bengal headquarters evidence later on, when the Commissioners' and District Officers' reports have been received and studied.

Mr. Bolton, Chief Secretary to the Bengal Government, proceeds on leave shortly. Mr. Finucane will act for him, but will retain charge of the revenue work and the Tenancy Bill. Mr. Collins, now on leave, may possibly act for Mr. Finucane.

Lieutenant Fox, North Staffordshire Regiment, has been selected for appointment to the Uganda Rifles. Captain Hill, Gloucestershire Regiment, has been appointed Adjutant, 1st Volunteer Battalion, South Staffordshire Regiment.

Major C. Robinson, R.A., officiates as Assistant Adjutant-General on the District Staff, Bombay Command, vice Colonel Stokes proceeding home on leave.

Private Anthony Doyle, Royal Irish Regiment, was tried on Saturday, by Mr. Robertson Deputy Commissioner of Jubbulpore, and committed to take his trial at the N.-W. P. High Court under section 304, of the Indian Penal Code, for causing the death of a native woman. Doyle reserved his defence, and pleaded an *alibi*.

It is stated that Sir James Mackay intends coming to India this season to inquire into the recent dissatisfaction among the officers of the British India Company. A memorial was sent home detailing the officers' grievances, with the intimation that if steps were not taken by 1st March to remedy them, the officers would resign in a body.

The effects of the earthquake in Bengal and Assam especially in the latter Province, have not yet disappeared. The disturbed area in Assam is still experiencing shocks of earthquake daily. The zone of the disturbance continues to be the belt of country running north to south through the districts of Sylhet and the Khasia hills, and includes within its limits Chatak, Cherrapunji, Maophlang, Shillong and other places. There was a very severe shock at Chatak about the middle of December, and at Cheerapunji, they are still getting as many as half-a-dozen shocks a day, some of them severe. At Maophlang sounds of subterranean explosion and subsidence are frequent, and frequent shocks and tremors are still being felt at Shillong. The people have for months past become so accustomed to this state of things that the shocks of earthquake now almost cease to excite a remark, unless more than ordinarily severe.

At the Thanesar fair a custom prevails by which the pilgrims, instead of paying their monetary offerings to the priests in charge, bury them in the mud of the lakes as they plunge in for their sacred ablution. The priests enter the water afterwards and recover what they can; a curious instance of payment by results, which the priests would doubtless like to see abolished. As the fair is attended by many thousands, and the lakes have been a place of sacred resort on occasions of sun eclipse for years past, the beds should be an attraction to a copper syndicate. Thanesar is a celebrated place of pilgrimage. The chiefs of Patiala and Nabha own "Saddabharats" in the "Kurukshetr" tank, and this month the fair will be attended by Maharaja Sir Pratab Narayan Singh, K. C. I. E., Taluqdar of Ajudhya in Oudh.

At a meeting of the Central Committee of the Famine Relief Fund, held in Calcutta on Tuesday, applications were considered from the N.-W. P. and the Central Provinces Government regarding the provision which is being made for orphans. The former Government asked for four lakhs for 1,586 orphans, and the latter for three lakhs for 2,026. It was resolved to submit to alternative schemes for the consideration of the local Governments. Under the first a grant of three lakhs would be given to each, and the balance of the fund would be invested and left in the hands of trustees, empowered to spend both principal and interest from time to time on any of the four objects for which the fund ws established, these including maintenance of orphans. Under the second scheme small sums would be allotted to each province sufficient to maintain orphans for one year, and the balance would be invested, the local Governments thereafter submitting demands each year for the sums required for orphans. At the same meeting of the Central Committe an application was received from Madras for further assistance owing to the failure of the north-east monsoon. An immediate grant of Rs. 3,000 was made.

The Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, accompanied by Mr. Gayer, Private Secretary, Captain Ross, A.-D.-C., and the Hon'ble H. H. Risley, Financial Secretary, will leave Calcutta on tour on the 19th instant, and after halting a day at Muzaffarpur, will reach Buxar to witness the solar eclipse. After leaving Buxar his Honour will proceed to Bankipore and Gaya, and thence return to Calcutta on the morning of the 26th.

The general memorandum on the sesamum (*til* or *jingili*) crop of season 1897-98 states that the late arrival of the south-west monsoon and the desire of the people to place greater breadths of land under food crops account for a contraction of the area sown with sesamum in most provinces. The yield varies greatly. In Bombay, the North-Western Provinces and Punjab a return is expected equal to about an average crop, or which is little above or below average. In Madras, Sind and the Nizam's territory the prospects are not satisfactory, and a yield greatly below the average seems probable. In two provinces, however, the Central Provinces and Berar, the seed seems to have been sown and grown under exceptionally favourable conditions. There the area sown was more than ordinarily large, while a yield equal to about double the average is expected. These large yields so far balance the less favourable results in other provinces that the aggregate outturn for all reporting provinces is well in excess of the average.

The Bengal Chamber of Commerce have addressed a letter to the Government of India regarding the Bill consolidating and amending the Code of Criminal Procedure. In it they say:—In the opinion of the Committee of the Chamber the powers proposed to be conferred on Presidency or District Magistrates by the first amendment, which consists of a new clause to be inserted after Clause 108 of the Criminal Procedure Code, are too comprehensive, and are capable of being put in operation, under the present wording of the clause in question, against persons who could not be in any sense considered dangerous to the State or public. In submitting this opinion the Committee think it would be desirable to discriminate between the classes of offences provided for in the clause. While they quite recognise that there may be danger in persons being allowed either orally or in writing to disseminate or attempt to disseminate seditious matter, they are not prepared to admit that such an argument applies to the dissemination of either obscene or defamatory matter. Defamation either orally or in writing is generally in connection with matters of a private character, and the Committee can see no substantial reason for any alteration in the law as it stands at present in regard to this offence, which leaves the person defamed to take what action he may think fit. The Committee are further of opinion that the powers which it is proposed to give to Magistrates under the section should not be put in operation without the sanction of the Government. The Committee have no objection to the second amendment, providing for the insertion in schedule 2, column 8, in the entry relating to Section 124-A. of the words "Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the First Class," after the words "Court of Session."

A disgraceful scene occurred at Liberty, Missouri, recently, when William Carr, who recently murdered his youngest child, was publicly hanged outside the city prison. A large crowd of sightseers witnessed the execution, which was photographed by a cinematograph apparatus. Immediately afterwards a gang of roughs, hired by the cinematograph speculators, rushed at the gallows, yelling and hooting, and attempted to mount the steps, and fought with the Sheriff's guards. The whole crowd becoming excited followed the example of the roughs, and the gallows was soon surrounded by a howling mob of men, women, and children, crying, shrieking, laughing, and fighting, and apparently enjoying themselves. This gruesome spectacle, as reproduced by the cinematograph, will be exhibited all over the United States, and will probably bring in thousands of dollars to the speculators.

THE SATARA TORTURE CASE.

On Friday, before Mr. H. E. Aston, Sessions Judge of Satara, Rajaram Maljee, Chief Constable of Shrala peths, Ibrahim Khan Mogal Jan, Head Constable, and two police constables were placed on their trial on charges under Sections 302 and 109 and 330 of the Indian Penal Code. The accused Nos. 1 and 2 were charged with abetting the murder and with the commission of offences of extorting confessions. This case was committed to this court by the first class Magistrate Mr. Joglekar, when Mr. Kincaid tried these very accused and sentenced accused Nos. 3 and 4 with capital punishments, and accused Nos. 1, and 2 were sentenced to consolidated punishment of transportation for 10 and 7 years. The accused appealed to the High Court which quashed the conviction and sent the case back for retrial. Mr. L. D. Patakjee, Acting Prosecutor, opened in brief the case for the prosecution. Messrs. K. P. Karandik and B. R. Kale defended the chief and head constable, while Mr. Direker defended accused Nos. 3 and 4. At this time in addition to the two Brahmin assessors selected on the former occasion, one Mr. Luxmandas Narotamdas, a Gujar by caste and a trader by profession, was selected. The court commenced the hearing of the case at 1 p.m. owing to the time of the court being changed from 11 to 1 by the Sessions Judge on account of the prevalance of plague in the city.

Mr. Patakjee then led the evidence for the prosecution.

Bhagnak valad Khandnak of said: Mesai in Valva Taluka Peta Shirala. I had a son, named Sadu. I have also two other sons. A theft had taken place at the house of Sadu Bengde. The four accused had come to the village to inquire into the matter. They all came on the same day and had put up at the Chavdi which is the village temple. During the investigation, two of my sons Ishwar and Sadu were taken to the Chavdi. Two other Mahars, Kunlya and Nagya, were also taken there. They were taken there on a Wednesday. They were again taken there on Thursday. On Thurday, they dit not return home. On Friday also they were at the Chavdi. On that day they did not return home. On Friday evening I took food to them. I did not see Sadu alive after that. I saw Ishwar again on Saturday morning soon after day-break. When I last saw Sadu on Friday night he was safe and sound. On Saturday morning while I was in the house, Savlya and Gunya came to me and said that my son Sadu was crying at the well.

Then I went to the Chavdi. There were Rama and Ganu there. They told me of their own record that Sadu was missing and that I should look out for him. I then went to the well, because I was told by the two Mahars Savlya and Ganu that Sadu was crying in the direction of the well. Near the well I saw Sadu's basket and the grass trodden down, and thinking that my son was drowned in the well, I began to cry. After my crying people assembled there. The Mahars from the Maharwada and people from the village came there. The Police Naik came from the Chavdi and said he would take out the body. I said I will go to Islampur and complain to the magistrate. I went there and lodged a complaint the same day. My sons Ishwar and Ganu accompanied me to Islampur. Their statements were taken down by the magistrate. We returned home the next day. But Ishwar stayed there at the dispensary for treatment, since he had been badly beaten during the course of the investigation. Sadu's corpse was taken out of the well on Sunday. I indentified it. It bore marks of violence. The usual Panchnama was made the same day.

Cross-examined: My sons did not take their meal at home on Friday night. I did not say before this court in September last that my sons dined at home on Friday. I and my wife took bread to the Chavdi for my sons.

A Police Naik and two constables came on Tuesday to our village to inquire into a theft of property in Sadu Bengde's house of the value of Rs. 7. On the next day they took my sons to the Chavdi. They were allowed to go back on this night to take their meals; but were desired to be present after supper. They were not allowed to go home on Thursday or Friday. I did not say at the last trial that my sons came and remained at home on Friday night. I did not tell this court that Ganu and Savlya told me on Saturday morning that my son Sadu was thrown into a well at a distance of 100 yards from my house. I did not believe what Savlya said, and so I did not go to the well; but went to the Chavdi. I saw my son's blanket and the grass near the well showed signs of a struggle. I thought my son was dead and therefore ran to Islampur. I did not see the corpse before I went to Islampur. I did not remember who gave me the information, stated in my complaint to the effect that four policemen beat my son and threw him into a well. No body told me this. I did not say before the magistrate that I held a conversation with one Kesarkar, Inamdar of Yelavi on Saturday. I told the Police Naik in the presence of Kesarkar that I would pay Rs. 10 for the value of goods, alleged to be stolen, and I prayed that my son should not be beaten.

Ishwar valad Bhagnak, aged 25, by caste a Mahar—a labourer and resident of Meno, was then sworn. He deposed: Sadu was my brother. The police had come to our villages in connection with the theft in Sadu Bengde's house. The four accused came there on Wednesday. We two brothers and Kundalya and Nagya, were taken to the Chavdi on which day I do not remember. We were detained in the Chavdi for two days; enquiry was being made of us. We were sent for. We were sent back in two nights and on the night we were not allowed to go back. On the third Kundlya and Nagya were taken away. I do not know where. I was after some time beat. I was taken away by Ganu, accused No. 3, and Rama, No. 4, inside the temple. I was beaten there with a whip on the back. The wit

INDIAN CROP REPORTS.

BOMBAY SESAMUM.

FINAL Memorandum on the Sesamum Crop for the Season 1897-98. (Estimates generally up to 20th December.)

The appended statement shows the area under Sesamum and its estimated outturn in all parts of the Presidency including Native States. The increase in area over that reported in the second forecast is due principally to subsequent sowings and to more complete information. The decrease in Broach and Lower Sind is due to corrections in areas already reported. The total area is 794,000 acres, or 17 per cent. below last year's and 7 per cent. under the average of the preceding five years. The decrease is most perceptible in the Deccan, in Bijapur and in the Sorath Prant of Kathiawar due to scantiness of early rains and also to more extended cultivation of food-grain and fodder crops consequent on last year's scarcety. Though reduced in acreage the present year's crop is estimated to yield 205,000 tons of the oil-seed or quite up to the average of the preceding five years. Sind alone shows a fall owing to damage by floods and insects. Elsewhere the season has on the whole been favourable and the outturn fairly satisfactory. The Native States contribute about 58 per cent. of the total yield.

Gujarat.—Area 70,000 acres; 5 per cent. below last year's, but 12 per cent. over the average. The decrease in Broach and Surat is due to heavy rain in September. The area occupied by the crop last year was, however, unusually large here, sesamum having replaced damaged cotton and other crops. The slight fall below the average in Kaira is attributed to deficiency of moisture. Elsewhere there has been a rise in area, thou h in places the excessive September rains necessitated re-sowing. The season has on the whole been favourable and the crop good except in a few places particularly in the south, where it has been damaged by insects. The estimated yield comes to 10,000 tons or 40 per cent. over last year's and 32 per cent. over the average.

Gujarat States.—Area 360,000 acres; 14 per cent. below last year's and 4 per cent. under the average. The decrease is confined mainly to the Sorath Prant of Kathiawar and parts of Baroda. In the former large area has been devoted to food-grain crops and in the latter rain for sowing was deficient and untimely. All other States show and increase due to favourable rains. The season has been generally satisfactory and the estimated outturn 58,600 tons comes to 25per cent, over last year's and 10 per cent. over the average.

Deccan.—Area 108,000 ocres; 44 per cent. below last year's and 41 per cent. under the average. The decrease is general. Khandesh, which usually carries about 47 per cent. of the Deccan crop, shows a fail of about ⅓3 per cent, due to late commencement of the monsoon and to the more extensive cultivation of food grains. Elsewhere the area occupied by sesamum comes to only one-third of the average. Here scantiness of early rains coupled with the desire of the people to secure the early replenishment of their exhausted supplies of food-grains led to the extensive sowing of millets. In Khandesh and Nasik September-October rains proved benficial to the growing crop, but elsewhere they came too late to afford mucbfeel ef to the crops that had been withering on account of the prolonged break. In Khandesh and Nasik the crop has yielded fairly well, elsewhere only a poor outturn. The total yield is estimated at 18,000 tons which is 115 per cent. above last year's, but 28 per cent. under the average. More than 85 per cent. of the outturn is claimed by Khandesh, the remaining 15 per cent. being distributed over the rest of the Deccan districts.

Deccan States.—Area 2,300 acres; the crop suffered as in neighbouring British districts from absence of rain for a long time after sowing and the estimated outturn comes to le-s than one-fourth of the average.

Karnatak.—Area 5,9000 acres; 57 per cent. over last year's and 25 per cent. above the average. The increase in Belgaum and Dharwar is due to seasonable sowing rain. In Bijapur early rains were very deficient and only half the average area has been sown. Here, as also in the eastern parts of Belgaum and Dharwar the crop suffered during the prolonged break of July-August. The September rain benefited the withering crop to some extent but in places it proved excessive and damaging. In places the crop has also been injured by insects. The outturn is estimated at 5,300 tons, that is considerably more than double the average in Bilgaum and Dharwar and less than half that in Bijapur.

Karnatak States.—15000 acres; 31 per cent. over the average. The crop has withered in parts of Kolhapur and Sangli and diseased in parts of Sangli and Miraj. The reported yield consequently shows a fall of 11 per cent. below the average.

Konkan.—Area 18,000 acres; 7 per cent. below last year's and 19 per cent. below the average. The decrease is general and is attributed to the late commencement of the monsoon. Later on the season was favourable and the estimated yield comes to 2,500 tons or 9 per cent. over the average.

Konkan States.—5,000 acres; 15 per cent. below the average. The decrease is due to unfavourable rains and to sowing of food-grains in Jawhar. The season was fairly good and the estimated outturn is 33 per cent, over the average.

Sind.—149,000 acres; 16 per cent. below last year's, but 4 per cent. over the average. In Karachi rain for sowing was absent and the usual water-supply from the hills was wanting. In Shikarpur and Upper Sind Frontier Districts more lands were devoted to jowari and other food-grain crops owing to their being less liable to be attacked by insects. Elsewhere abundant rainfall and sufficient water-supply have increased the area. In Hyderabad the crop has been greatly damaged by floods and the outturn has been poor. The Shikarpur and Upper Sind Frontier crops have been more or less damaged by locusts and other insects. Elsewhere the crop is fair. The estimated outturn comes to 32 per cent, below last year's and 31 per cent, below the average.

Khairpur.—Has 5,400 acres. The water-supply was ample, but the crop has been injured by insects and is estimated to yield 190 tons,

E. H HEARN,
Acting Survey Commissioner and Director, Land Records and Agriculture

CHINA NEWS.

THE movements of the Br tish fleet near the Yangtse are shrouded in mystery, and numerous unreliable rumours are current in Hongkong and Shanghai as to Admiral Buller's orders. It is believed in well-informed circles that Admiral Buller has received instructions from the Foreign Office to watch closely the movements of the Russians in Corea, and that action will be taken by him to support the British Consul-General in Corea, over the dismissal of Mr. McLeavy Brown from the position of Financial Adviser and Head of the Financial Department in the Corean Administration. On the other hand, telegrams have been received from Sanghai stating positively that the British squadron is cruising in the neighbourhood of the Chusans, at the mouth of the Yangtse, and it is even stated with some degree of substantiality that a body of British marines has already been landed on the principal island. Inquiries made in Hongkong have failed to elicit the whereabouts of the fleet. H. M. S. Grafton, with Rear-Admiral Fitzgerald on board, leaves to-morrow to join the fleet. H. M. S. Edgar, conveying the torpedo boat destroyers Fame and Whiting are expected in Hongkong daily. A telegram has been received that the French Admiral has hoisted his flag on Hainan Island, without opposition from the Chinese. The German cruiser Kaiserin Augustin touched at this port on her way to Kiao-chau.

According to an official telegram received by the Spanish Consul at Hongkong, the rebellion in the Philippines, which originated in August, 1896, is now at an end. The telegram is to the effect that a number of the leaders of the insurrection laid down their arms, crying, "Long live Sp in; long live the King and the Peace." From previous information received from Spaniards arriving from the Philippines, it appears that the Peninsular Government made a definite offer of dols. 1,700,000 to Emilio Aguinaldo, the rebel leader, to terminate the dispute.

Several more piratical outrages are reported in the delta of the Canton River, and in one case a European lady travelling in native dress, was beaten and robbed. The cause of the piratical outrage at Haiphong in the creation of a salt monopoly by M. Doumer, whose active administration up to this point has been viewed favourably by his compatriots.

Some bustle was occasioned in Hongkong by the arrival of the troopship Jelunga, with the 1st Battalion King's Own Royal Lancaster Regiment to relieve the West Yorkshire, on Saturday.

The Hongkong Chamber of Commerce has made representations to the British Consul at Canton with reference to a complaint by Mr. F. W. Watts that owing to the interference of the local officials at Fu Chuen, North Kwangsi, he had been unable to complete a transaction entered into with the owner of a coal mine in that district, who had been thrown into prison for selling him coal in September last, and for losses arising out of the action he had lodged a claim with the British Consul at Canton, Consul Brenan, in reply, stated that he had been in communication with the Viceroy on the subject and had requested an explanation of the conduct of the officials.

Sir John Carrington, Chief Justice, had the melancholy duty to perform on Christmas Eve of sentencing three gang robbers to death for the murder of a fooi passenger in the street, who was killed by a shot fired by one of the men at his pursuers.—*China Mail*, Dec. 30.

LIVER COMPLAINTS.—DR. KING'S DANDELION and Quinine Liver Pills, the old English Medicine without mercury, are still the best remedy for Biliousness, Headache, Sickness, Shoulder Pains, Indigestion, &c.

A SPOTLESS COMPLEXION.—Sulpholine Lotion clears off all imperfections in a few days. Pimples, Blemishes, Irritating Objectionable Appearances, Redness, Roughness, Tan, Uncomfortable Disfigurements, entirely fade away, leaving a beautiful skin. Sulpholine, the world-wide cure for all skin complaints made in England.

INDIAN YARN IN CHINA.

MESSRS. FRAMJEE HORMUSJEE AND Co.'s Circular, dated Hongkong, Dec. 25th, says:—The past fortnight was characterised by a fair amount of inquiry. The decline in exchange from Rs. 157 to Rs. 151 induced dealers under enhanced enquiries from the country markets, to come forward, and though prices have risen dols. 3 to dols. 4 for No. 20 and dols. 2 to dols. 3 for No. 10, the present level of prices has been considered by them moderate enough to suit the internal markets, and consequeatly very fair sales to the tune of 12,000 bales have transpired. Holders, under the pressure of heavy stocks, have not been loth to quit freely, getting a gradual advance as above in prices as inquiry progressed, and it is looked for that if prices do not very much exceed the present range, more indents will follow from the country markets not only before the Chinese New Year falling on the 22nd proximo, but also very much after then. The count that was most in favour during the period was No. 20 for which there was a good demand as well from Tonquin as from other consuming centres. No. 10 has also fairly gone in favour, but the rise in it has not been so far equal to that in No. 20. Nos. 10 and 16 have been but moderately inquired for. The inquiry in the Northern Market being simultaneous for No. 20, that factor went very much in favour of this count, and for the general inquiry some slackening in stringency of money has also to account for. Total sales comprise about

5,500	bales of No. 20,	sold at dols.	85½	to dols.	92 and dols. 98
700	" " "	16 "	"	82 to	" 92
1,200	" " "	12 "	"	73 to	" 80
4,500	" " "	10 "	"	70 to	" 82
50	" " "	8 "	"	70 to	" 72
50	" " "	6 "	"	69 to	" 71

leaving unsold stocks—under arrivals of 12,500 bales and shipments coastwise and northwards of about 9,000 bales—at 54,000 bales consisting of

12,000 bales of No 20		20,000 bales of No 10	
10,000 " "	16	1,500 " "	8
7,000 " "	12	1,500 " "	6

Japanese yarn has also risen dols. 2 in this market, and about 1,000 bales Nos. 20 and 16 have been sold at dols. 88 to dols. 92 and dols. 87 to dols. 90. respectively. Exchange on India closes at Rs. 149 1-2 wire, and Rs. 150 post.

In Shanghai, orders having come down from Szechuen and the Upper Yangtsze markets particularly for No. 20 whilst there was a decline in prices of tael 1 1-2 at the outset of the period, a fair amount of business has transpired, and prices latterly have risen over taels 2 for No. 20, and about tael 1 to tls. 2 for Nos. 10 and 16. Holders under the pressure of increased stocks have been easy to deal with, and have availed of every opportunity to quit. Sales consequently total 7,000 bales made up of

5,760	bales of No. 20	sold at	tls 68½	to tls	78½
725	" " "	16 "	"	66½	" 71
65	" " "	12 "	"	77½	" 69
450	" " "	10 "	"	59½	" 68

leaving unsold stocks at 27,500 bales. Japanese yarn has also been in good request at an advance of tael 1 to tels 2, and about 2,000 bales Nos. 20 and 16 have been sold at taels, 69 to taels, 71 1-2 and taels 68 to taels 70 respectively. Exchange on India as on the 24th instant has been advised at Rs. 203 1-2 wire, and Rs. 204 post Rs.202 has been wired to-day.

In Japan, owing to orders from Shanghai, the market has hardened dols. 2, but spinners have been holding on for a higher rise; hence no business have passed, and latterly some signs of weakness have been evident.

MORE DARING PIRACIES NEAR CANTON.

A CANTON correspondent, December 21, writes:—Two daring cases of piracy occurred last Friday night in the Wong Lin Creek, in the Shun Tak District.

The pirates came in a steam launch, and their first business was to attack the launch towing the passage-boat. The passengers on the native boat thought at first that the launch towing their boat was on fire. As soon as the pirates got all they wanted from the launch, which was mainly the coal, they made for the passage-boat. Without any difficulty they overawed the crew and passengers, and soon collected all that was worth carrying away.

Much to the astonishment of the robbers, no doubt, a foreign young lady was travelling on the boat. She was dressed in the native style, and the robbers treated her very rudely. On seeing the robbers coming towards her, she naturally shrank back. To them this was a sure indication that she had money. She gave them all she possessed, some forty dollars, but that scarcely satisfied them. They still seemed to think that she had more money. They threatened her and beat her, though not very seriously. A Chinese native preacher, who was travelling with this young lady, stood up for her in the most courageous and chivalrous manner, and more than one of the blows intended for her came to his share.

Soon after the pirates had finished their work on this passage-boat, another steam-launch also came along also towing a passage-boat. Some attempt was made to resist the pirates, and one of the crew was killed before the pirates prevailed.

In both cases the pirates got away with their booty and no arrests have been made.

ACCIDENT TO THE SAGHALIEN.

WE learn that the M. M. steamer Saghalien, which arrived here from Kobe on Thursday morning after a passage of nearly two days, met with a serious accident to her machinery on the way up from Kobe. The vessel is fitted with three engines and, owing, so far as we can learn, to the breaking of the connecting rod, the intermediate engine was completely crippled, the piston, cylinder cover, and other portions of the machinery being broken. The Saghalien finished the voyage under her other two engines—the injured one being disconnected—and the help of her sails, arriving only 14 hours late. The necessary repairs are of considerable magnitude, but the company has resolved to merely patch up the defects here and send the Saghalien home to Marseilles, where she will probably be condemned. The despatch of the mails from Yokohama will in no way be delayed, we uhderstand. —*Japan Mail*, (December 18).

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS.
Bombay, 15th January, 1898.

The Squadron will parade near Church Gate Station at 6-45 a.m. on Tuesday, the 18th instant.
Dress—Drill order.

T. W. CUFFE, Capt.,
Commanding.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR G.W. ROUGHTON, A.D.C., COMMANDING B. V. A.
Bombay, 17th January, 1898.

1. Detail for the week:—
Orderly officer for the week:—Lieut. Payne; next for duty Lieut. Fairclough.
Orderly Sergeants for the week:—
No. 1 Company—Corpl Harvey; next for duty Sert. Hyde.
No. 2 Company—Sergt. Zurhurst; next for duty Sergt. Coates.

2. There will be 10 in. R. M. L. gun drill at the Fort and Nesbit Road Head-quarters on Tuesday and Thursday at 8-45 p.m.

By Order
A. J. PEILE, Lieut. R.A.,
Adjutant B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY COLONEL R. S. BROWN, V. D., COMMANDING B. V. R.
Bombay, 17th January, 1898.

1. The Drills, &c., for the week will be as follows:—
(1) Combined Company Drill and Recruits Drill at 6-30 a.m. on Wednesday the 19th instant, and at 5-15 p.m. on Friday the 21st instant, on the ground in rear of the Gocculdas Tejpal Hospital, opposite Head-quarters. Dress.—Any.
(2) Byculla School—At 4-30 p.m. to-day, Monday, the 17th instant and Thursday the 20th instant.
(3) Cathedral High School—At 3-45 p.m. on Tuesday the 18th instant and Thursday the 20th instant.
(4) Byculla Scottish School—At 3-30 p.m. on Wednesday the 19th instant.
(5) John Connon School—At 3-30 p.m. on Friday the 21st instant.
(6) St. Mary's College—At 4-15 p.m. on Tuesday the 18th instant and at 7-15 a.m. on Thursday the 20th instant.
(7) St. Peter's School—At 4 p.m. on Tuesday the 18th instant and Friday the 21st instant.
(8) Indo-British Institution—At 4-30 p.m. to-day, Monday, the 17th instant.

BATTALION PARADE.

(9) Gymkhana end of the Parade Ground—On Thursday the 20th instant at 6-45 a.m. for Commanding Officer's Parade.
2. There will be Company drill for F Company to-day, Monday, the 17th instant at 8-15 p.m. at St. Mary's College Nesbit Road.

By order,
C. MOSS, Captain,
Adjutant, B. V. R.

PROVINCIAL GAZETTE.

(*Calcutta Gazette* January 12.)

Mr H F Samman, sub pro tem Joint Magte and Depy Collr, Serampore, Hoogly, is transferred to the head-quarters station of the district of Gaya, on being relieved of his appointment by Mr J A Craven Senior.

Mr C L S Russell, Offg Joint Magte and Depy Collr, Muzaffarpur, is appointed to act temporarily as Under Secy to the Govt of Bengal, Judicial, Political and Appointment Dept, vice Mr C E A W Oldham, on deputation.

The order transferring Mr W J Stark, Offg Depy Magte and Depy Collr, Monghyr, to the head-quarters station of the district of the Sonthal Pargaass, is cancelled.

The furlough on medical certificate for twelve months, granted to Mr F A Slack, I C S, under the order of the 1st March 1897, has been commuted by H M's Secy of State for India to furlough on private affairs and extended to the end of Oct 1898.

Mr C E A W Oldham, Under Secy to the Govt of Bengal, Judicial, Political and appointment Depts, is placed on special duty in the Financial and Municipal Depts of this Government.

Mr H C Williams, I C S, on furlough, is appointed to be a Magte and Collr of the first grade.

Mr F P Dixon, Offg Joint Magte and Depy Collr, Chittagong, under orders of transfer to Barh in the Patna District is allowed leave for two months and seven days.

The Rev W J Wickins, Chaplain of St James's Church, Calcutta, is allowed furlough for one year.

Surgn Major T R Macdonald, Civil Surgn of Saron is appointed to act as Civil Surgn of Murshidabad until further orders.

Surgn Lieut Col R D Murray, Civil Surgeon of Howrah is appointed to be a Civil surgeon of the first class, vice Surgn Lieut Col G Price, about to retire.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON SATURDAY, THE 15TH OF JANUARY, 1898.

1. The barometric readings are corrected to Calicut standard, reduced to the same temperature M° and also to the sea level and corrected to the constant gravity a Lat. 45.

2. The 2nd column under the head 'Wind' gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shed with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a. m.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing rates of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

STATIONS.	Pressure at 8 A.M.	WIND. Direction.	WIND. Rate per hour.	TEMPERATURE IN SHADE. Maximum of past 24 hours.	TEMPERATURE IN SHADE. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	RAINFALL. Past 24 hours.	RAINFALL. Since 1st Nov. to date.	RAINFALL. Variation, 1st Nov. to date.
Lahore	30·058	Calm	1	72·6	42·2	71	...	1·23	+0·30
Sirsa	30·075	W	4	77·2	44·2	46	...	0·01	−0·80
Delhi	30·098	WNW	6	76·2	50·6	43	...	...	−0·72
Agra	30·052	SW	5	81·0	48·4	50	...	...	−0·43
Cawnpore	30·0·0	WSW	4	80·2	46·0	60	...	...	...
Allahabad	30·013	WNW	8	79·7	47·4	55	...	...	−0·95
Jhansi	30·069	Calm	1	83·0	53·2	48	...	...	−0·48
Jacobabad	30·095	Calm	1	77·4	44·0	66	...	0·36	+0·05
Karachi	30·087	NE	6	79·4	54·9	59	...	...	−0·54
Jeypore	30·100	NE	2	83·6	47·1	53	...	...	−0·54
Ajmere	30·120	Calm	1	87·4	42·2	72	...	...	−0·51
Deesa	30·0·7	ENE	6	89·2	48·6	49	...	...	−0·24
Ahmedabad	30·048	NNW	1	89·2	52·1	40	...	...	...
Bhuj	30·073	W	5	83·5	55·0	41	...	...	−0·10
Rajkot	30·075	ENE	3	87·7	51·6	44	...	...	−0·40
Ghadechi	30·036	NW	4	88·0	53·2	34	...	...	...
Veraval	30·003	NE	4	84·1	60·5	51	...	...	...
Neemuch	30·109	NNW	4	81·2	45·9	53	...	...	−0·52
Indore	30·091	Calm	1	85·2	48·6	54	...	...	−0·76
Saugor	30·030	SSE	3	81·7	57·1	46	...	...	−1·72
Jubulpore	30·106	S	1	81·4	41·9	71	...	...	−1·41
Hoshangabad	30·092	Calm	..	83·7	49·8	61	...	...	−1·41
Khandwa	30·086	Calm	2	88·2	46·6	37	...	...	−1·12
Raipur	30·064	Calm	1	82·8	52·8	65	...	...	−0·90
Nagpur	30·045	Calm	3	85·3	50·2	45	...	...	−1·84
Amraoti	30·055	SSE	3	88·2	57·8	41	...	0·07	−1·59
Akola	30·089	Calm	1	85·0	48·5	45	...	+	−2·07
Surat	30·017	N	3	82·1	59·6	59	...	...	−0·79
Malegaon	30·095	WNW	3	87·4	48·0	35	...	...	−1·16
Bombay	29·988	ENE	12	86·9	68·8	67	...	...	−0·88
Poona	30·096	ENE	8	86·0	47·5	35	...	...	−1·63
Ahmednagar	30·086	NW	4	85·3	45·3	...	...	...	...
Aurangabad	30·111	Calm	3	87·8	48·7	42	...	...	...
Sholapur	30·070	Calm	2	87·7	52·1	33	...	...	−1·85
Ratnagiri	29·976	E	7	93·9	67·9	30	...	...	−0·71
Belgaum	29·945	ENE	10	84·7	57·9	57	...	...	−2·30
Goa	29·935	ENE	9	89·8	71·4	55	...	...	...
Karwar	29·909	NE	3	92·8	68·0	52	...	...	−2·84
Mangalore	29·899	E	3	93·8	73·4	65	...	...	−3·66
Calicut	29·874	NE	5	86·8	75·0	75	...	...	−4·26
Cochin	29·881	NNE	M	91·3	76·1	67	...	...	−3·99
Bangalore	30·031	ENE	10	79·2	60·9	80	...	0·50	−3·76
Secunderabad	30·049	Calm	4	85·2	54·2	69	...	...	−2·04
Masulipatam	30·072	N	5	88·1	63·7	...	...	...	−3·16
Bellary	30·023	Calm	2	88·7	59·1	56	...	0·15	−2·12
Cuddapah	30·018	SE	L	89·0	62·4	80	...	3·41	−2·46
Madras	30·006	N	8	89·0	68·6	81	...	9·18	−9·25
Coimbatore	29·929	E	3	82·9	69·1	76	...	3·11	−1·94
Trichinopoly	29·977	NNE	7	81·6	71·4	79	...	3·15	−4·98
Negapatam	29·961	NE	18	79·9	75·9	77	...	9·04	−9·35
Colombo	29·929	E	4	81·5	73·6	83	0·20	21·33	+1·01
Aden	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

In columns "Wind, Rate per hour," L=Light, M=Moderate F=Fresh, S=Strong, H=Heavy.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has been steady or has changed only slightly over the whole country. Readings are highest in Rajputana, and lowest on and off the Coromandel Coast and in Ceylon. Gradients are moderate to slight. Winds are very variable in direction, and the force has been fresh to strong at Negapatam, and moderate to light elsewhere. This morning the wind velocity was 14 miles an hour at Bombay. The maximum temperature is in large to very large excess of the normal at Mangalore, Karwar, Ratnagiri, Surat, Indore, Deesa Ajmere, Jeypore, Jhansi, Allahabad, Agra, Delhi and Sirsa, and the minimum in large excess at Calicut, Bangalore, Coimbatore and Negapatam. The highest temperature in the shade was 94° at Ratnagiri and Mangalore, and the minimum 43° at Ajmere. Humidity changes are unimportant, and the skies are cloudy to overcast in Ceylon, Mysore, on the Malabar Coast, and at Madras, Coimbatore, Trichinopoly and Negapatam. About a quarter of an inch of rain has fallen at Colombo. A small depression is shown by the abnormals to exist on and off the Malabar Coast, where the weather is slightly unsettled. The weather will remain more or less cloudy over the country lying to the south of Latitude 16°. Rain in local showers is probable in Ceylon.

W. C. NIGEL JONES,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)

SIMLA, JAN. 15.

Saturday owing to Telegraphic interruption no information was received from Burma, Assam and a considerable part of Bengal. The pressure changes have been slight except in Ceylon where the barometer has risen briskly. Pressure is high and uniform over north-western and Central India and lowest over the south-east of the Arabian sea where pressuree is in moderate defect of normal. The barometer has risen briskly over Persia and steadily over Baluchistan. Winds are practically unchanged. They are westerly down the Gangetic plain between the north-west and north-east side of the Peninsula and between N. E. and north on the west side, while over Central parts of the country variable airs and calms are reported. The force of the wind generally is light or moderate. Temperature has fallen in Madras, been steady in Sind, Rajputana, Gujarat, Central India and Bombay and risen in other provinces. Mean temperature continues lower than usual over Bengal and across head of the peninsula and excessive elsewhere. At Mangalore and at Multan the excess is over 5 degrees. Some rain has again been received in the extreme south. Tinnevelly reports one inch and Madura, Trevandrum, Wellington, Colombo, and Trincomalee light showers of less than half an inch. Elsewhere the weather has been rainless.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JANUARY 15.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
Britannia s—50 bales cotton, Rali Brothers.
City of Khios s—503 cwt myr bolla s, Rojee Comersey; 30 bales wool, Moorarjee Hafa-see.
Lockesley Hall s—105 bales wool, Morarjee Ratansee; 50 bales wool, M Jetha; 32 bales wool, S Jan Mohomed; 100 bales wool, T Chimondas.

FOR LONDON.
Dido s—237 cwt olibanum, Meralibhoy Moosaj; 3 cases shellac H D Pudumjee; 230 cwt olibanum, Allybhoy Chagla and Co; 12 bales buffalo hides, Abdool Latif bin Mahomed.

FOR HAMBURG.
Johannesberger s—110 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co; 2 pots rosa oil, Nansee Khairaz and Co.

FOR HAVRE.
Imani s—6,001 cwt rapeseed, Nansee Khairaz and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.
Imani s—300 bales hemp, John L Kerston and Co; 1,000 cwt poppyseed, 2,100 cwt rapeseed, and 800 cwt gingellyseed, Volkart Brothers; 6,001 cwt linseed, Finlay Muir and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.
Courtfield s—2,650 cwt teelseed, and 1,000 cwt nigerseed, A Blascheck and Co; 4,000 cwt rapeseed, Volkart Brothers.

FOR HULL.
Dido s—4,000 cwt bonemeal, Mooljee Jamal.

FOR MARSEILLES.
Britannia s—1,000 cwt groundnuts, Finlay Muir and Co.
Egypt s—25,098 cwt teelseed, 7,100 cwt nuxvrasced, 1,001 cwt linseed, and 3,000 cwt poppyseed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR HONGKONG.
Maria Valerie s—300 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co.
Coromandel s—1 cwt genda horns, M M assabhoy.

FOR SHANGHAI.
Maria Valerie s—300 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR KOBE.
Maria Valerie s—200 bales cotton, Dinshaw D Currance and Co.
Coromandel s—218 bales cotton, R Canjee and Co.

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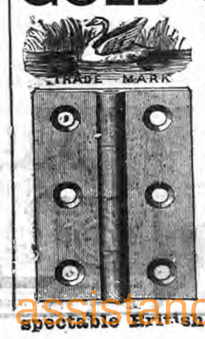

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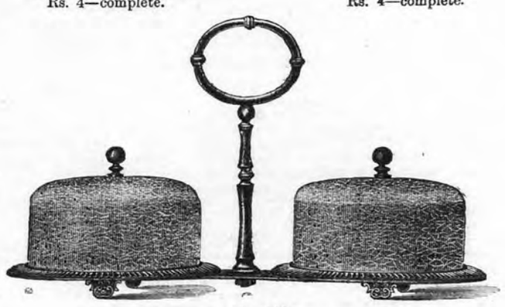

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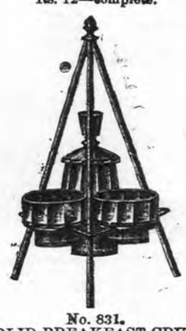

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